THE TRIBUNE IS THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE CITY AND OF THE COUNTY OF LA CROSSE

The Tribune has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in Western Wisconsin

PART TWO
Pages 1 to 4

The La Crosse Tribune

Only Local Paper Not Owned by a Trust

VOLUME V NUMBER 63 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS

HUNDRED VISIT BREWERY

MERCHANTS MARVEL AT MAGNIFICENT INSTITUTION

Visiting Delegation Royally Entertained at Big Gund Plant

Lunch is Served by Management and Latest of the Jobbers' "Little Journeys" Includes La Crosse Cooperage Works

Nearly one hundred members of the La Crosse Manufacturers and Jobbers' Union turned out to visit the plant of the John Gund Brewing company and the La Crosse Cooperage company yesterday afternoon. The trip to these two great factories, models of their kind, was the most instructive ever given by the union.

Not only did the visiting members become acquainted with the manufacture of a pure beer from the beginning to the end, but also were acquainted with the vastness of the business, the number of men employed and the extensive benefit La Crosse derives from these two institutions each year.

Every man, woman and child in La Crosse has three barrels of beer at his disposal in the storage tanks of the brewing company when these are filled, and the population of La Crosse is figured at 30,000. The storage capacity of the tanks, 134 in number, is 90,000 barrels. This bit of information, gleaned from Louis Silbertschmidt, superintendent of the brewery, who guided the visitors about, explaining this and that, startled the majority of the sightseers, for none believed the capacity to be so large.

Have Free Cars

The visitors left Fourth and Main streets at 2:30 o'clock in two cars provided by the La Crosse City Railway company. A speedy trip to the southern end of the city, Ninth street and the Mormon coulie road, was made. The plant of the La Crosse Cooperage company, where the barrels for Gund's beer are made, was inspected first. A. S. Erickson, secretary of the company, and G. Strehl, manager, welcomed the visitors. Guides were unnecessary, for the buzz and whirr of the machinery, the biting of the steel drills, the chug, chug of the trip hammers, called all at once. Soon the plant was filled to an overflowing. The workmen, not in the least dismayed by the delegation of visitors, kept at work.

Every two minutes a new keg rolled out of the shop, complete and ready for the brewery. From the piece of tough oak wood, the material was made into finished kegs before the eyes of the astonished members of the union. In the factory 46 are employed and 250 barrels are turned out each day, an average of one each two minutes.

In the cooperage plant, the strict economy practiced at the brewery was shown. The tough oak chips, almost torn from the staves, are utilized for fuel and seek their way from the factory proper to the engine room to be used in propelling the numerous shafts and pulleys.

Leave for Brewery

After the inspection of the cooperage, the visitors were escorted to the brewery proper. Harry Long, advertising man, had met the party shortly after arrival and Carl G. Kurtenacker, secretary and general manager, also extended a cordial handshake.

Scarcely had the brewery reception room been entered, when Mr. Kurtenacker made an announcement of a few words and to the point. The expression was full of meaning and quickly understood. "All those who would, may take one," said Mr. Kurtenacker. Several slacked their thirst, after which the inspection began. Mr. Silberschmidt took charge of the party.

The engine room, where two large dynamos are used in generating power, was viewed first. Little time was spent here. As the majority of the tanks lie under the ground, the party descended into the cellars.

Temperature is Low

As all went forward, the temperature decreased percentibly and soon a tunnel was entered. Refrigerator pipes, covered with an inch of frost, showed the cause of the chilliness. The first place of interest was the tunnel from the brewery to the bottling works. The tunnel is 667 feet long and locked to prevent the brewery from sending out beer without paying the government tax. The southern end of the tunnel opens into the gauging room, where the beer is measured and the tax completed.

The storage tanks, 23 in number, 15 feet and 3 inches in diameter were shown first. Each has a capacity of 580 barrels. From here the trip under ground was finished shortly. Wending here and there in dark tunnels and in cool rooms, with temperature about freezing, the old and new parts of the brewery were inspected. It was all tanks and many were prompted to ask if a "double cross" was being given and the same tanks viewed more than once. Assurance was given by Mr. Silberschmidt and he pointed out the numbers on each door before entering a new place thereafter. The wash room, where kegs are cleaned and prepared for the beer, was viewed and the racking rooms, where the kegs are filled automatically and rolled away to be carted off, showed the system pursued throughout the plant.

See Barley Grow

On the second floor of the main building, the brew house was found. The boiling kettle, the wash tub and the cooler had their relative merits and duties explained. From here the trip was made to the malt house, through the atomizer room where the air is saturated with moisture to make the barley sprout. In the germinating room, the barley was shown in the various stages of growth. Six growths are made each week, one for each day, although a preliminary growth is given, making about seven.

From the germinating room, the last part of the journey was started. The bottle house, where Peerless is bottled, ready for shipment to all parts of the world, was a busy place. Here boys filled the racks and the bottles were filled automatically and crown corks jammed on. Girls with nimble fingers placed on the labels, giving a dexterous twist to assist in the work. The washing racks, where the glassware is cleaned to a pure crystal, was a marvel of ingenuity.

Lunch is Served

With Mr. Silberschmidt still in charge, he led the party to the main lunch room of the employes, where choice sandwiches and Peerless was spread before the almost famished visitors, after a tramp, up and down, of four miles. All sat down and enjoyed a lunch.

J. W. Bryant, vice president of the Manufacturers and Jobbers' union, offered a vote of thanks to the brewery management, the officials and employes for their kind treatment. Mr. Bryant spoke in the absence of the president, L. C. Colman.

Secretary Kurtenacker responded with a short address, assuring the visitors that the visit was appreciated and that he hoped no stone had been left unturned to give all a good time.

Later three cheers were given for the brewing company and a vote of thanks extended the La Crosse City Railway company for furnishing two cars.

Following are the members who registered, some refusing, probably because of temperance scruples:

Mayor William Torrance, Fred Kroner, George Falk, R. B. Wagner, P. C. Wiggenhorn, J. M. Warkes, J. W. Bryant, Herman R. Rediske, Ori J. Sorenson, R. Calvert, A. M. Watson, H. C. Stevens, A. J. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn., Adam Kroner, J. B. Funke, Thomas A. Lavake, T. F. Lyons, G. W. Kiels, Cincinnati, Ohio, John C. Burns, John C. Kroner, A. J. Smith, Louis A. Pamperin, L. H. Martin, C. A. Hunt, J. I. Lamb, William A. Wiggenhorn, H. E. West, Will Ott, D. F. Murphy, Arthur Holbeck, H. C. Peterson, R. W. Keyes, T. H. Spence, Alfred James, O. M. Selund, J. M. Sieger, George W. Young, W. J. Scott, Ray S. Reid, S. B. Livermore, B. H. Volz, Dr. Murphy, A. Hirshheimer, William Yehle, H. C. Hart, J. G. Moore, L. W. Gosnell, E C. Raymond, H. J. Tucker, E. H. Hoffman and E .E Irvine

Side Lights of Trip

Ori Sorrenson balked at Fourth and Main streets and wanted to know of the Civic federation would announce the names in the churches next Sunday. He was assured they would not.

"When the tanks are full we keep 90,000 barrels of beer here," said Mr. Silberschmidt.

"What a shame to keep it," said the wag of the crowd.

Some of the temperance members of the party satisfied themselves with an extra sandwich in place of a bottle of beer, while the lovers of the brew had two bottles in lieu of one and a sandwich.

Before leaving each visitor was presented with a booklet describing the plant.

Even the stables of the brewery were visited. The horses were seen comfortably stalled and then Mr. Silberschmidt pointed out the "water wagon."

Worked Like a Charm

Mr. D. N. Walker, editor of that spicy journal, the Enterprise, Louisa, Va., says: "I ran a nail in my foot last week and at once applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve . No inflammation followed; the salve simply healed the wound." Heals every sore, burn and skin disease. Guaranteed at O. T. Erhart, druggist, 25c.

Let the want do your work.

AMERICAN DRINKING HABITS

A Large Increase in the Use of Bottled Beer

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Officials of the internal revenue bureau say that the people of this country are largely increasing their consumption of American bottled beers. When asked why this is, they attribute it to a greatly increased family use of this beverage. Furthermore, they look upon it with favor as conducing to temperance.

"It is a matter of widespread note," said this official, "that the consumption of beer is increasing at a great rate, while the consumption of strong drinks is decreasing, compared to increase of population. I assume that the big increase in consumption of bottled beers is due to several causes. One, of course, is that the people like them. The other is the growing temperance sentiment. The amount of alcohol in it is small, and people feel no evil consequences of its use. There is a growing sentiment that temperance is surer and better promoted by the development of a taste for mild drinks than by prohibitive laws. Beer seems to be best adapted for this purpose. Although wine would, perhaps answer the purpose also, and most excellent wines are produced in California, and many parts of our country are well adapted to wine culture, yet wine has greater alcoholic strength than beer, is not as cheap, and, for some reason or other, American people do not seem to favor it.

"There was a time, especially in the south, when the whisky decanter had a prominent place on every side board. Not so now. Instead, bottled beer is stored in the refrigerators of many residences. There can be no doubt that the marked continual decrease of drunkenness is, to some extent, due to the substitution of beer for strong drink."

The Daughters of the American Revolution have initiated a movement to get possession of the historic Fiero homestead, in South Broadway, White Plains, where "the state of New York was born."



OUR AIM, FIVE THOUSAND HOMES OF LA CROSSE REPRESENTED ON OUR BOOKS; WILL YOU BE ONE?

THE people are pleased and satisfied with the great variety and special values they find on our floors from standard Manufacturers. They tell us so; their investigation and purchases prove it. The factory man, railroad man, those holding salaried positions, in fact a number of merchants have approved of our generous credit system by becoming our customers and friends. The installment plan was once despised. So were a lot of other things which later on became essential to the welfare of the people. The once despised credit on the installment plan is now the great national necessity. Years ago the poor man could not furnish a home save by degrees. The salaried man had no credit. This was given only to a favored few who were rated—without rating—no home. The people who needed credit could not get it. Without a home and a comfortable one, the average man is ill at ease. With a home, he is settled, better able to do his work, and a better citizen generally. The merchant found this out and established the installment plan. We have built up on it, improved it, dignified it, and robbed it of its first horrors, so that it has become first DECENT, then ACCEPTABLE, then DESIRABLE and then a NECESSITY. That is the kind of credit plan we operate.

WOODWARD'S FIRST ANNUAL HOUSE CLEANING SALE

SOLID OAK DRESSER
$8.75

One of our best values. Nicely finished and polished. Workmanship the best and of dovetail construction. Has large roomy drawers, and French plate mirror. Our terms, **$1 Cash, 50c Weekly.**

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIER
$9.75

Made of solid oak, has large mirror and roomy, well constructed drawers. Compare it with some you have been looking at, then pay **$1.00 Cash and 50 Cents Weekly.**

SOLID OAK COMMODE $3.75

Same description as dresser, made to match same. Our terms, **50 Cents Cash, 25 Cents Weekly.**

THE HOME STORE : IT IS YOURS :

We specially invite the attention of

Young People

planning on begining house keeping to investigate our

Extra Terms

to them. See our Manager, it will be to your interest.

YOUR CREDIT .....IS GOOD

JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF BABY BUGGIES AND GO-CARTS. PRICES RIGHT--TERMS TO SUIT

BUILDERS OF HAPPY HOMES

WOODWARD SUPPLY CO.

511-513 MAIN STREET

WE TRUST THE PEOPLE

MARKET BASKET

A Section of Interest to the Housewfie Looking for Bargains for the Culinary Department

REMEMBER

when buying from

LANGDON & BOYD'S MARKETS

you are getting yours direct from the farm to the consumer and ours is always subjected to a scrutinous **GOVERNMENT INSPECTION** before being delivered. Note the following:

Young Chickens, Native Steer Beef Roasts,
Spring Lamb, Young Pig Pork,
Young Mutton, Milk Fed Veal.

A toothsome roast is always a piece de resistance to any dinner, one never wearies of it who boast of a healthy appetite.

But the roast must be of First Quality and we boast such is served at our Meat Emporium.

ALSO REMEMBER

We handle all kinds of **Fresh, Smoked and Salted Fish and Our Guarantee** goes with every fish we sell.

Call and visit our Markets and be Convinced.

LANGDON & BOYD

La Crosse Sausage Factory

We are Manufacturers of High Grade

Sausages

and Dealers in

...FANCY MEATS...

Try our sausage and you will like it.

Rogers & Shorrel, Props

ORDERS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.
Old Phone 672. New Phone 453.

OUR AIM

is to supply the trade with Good, Clean Up-to-Date Stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. E. Schlicht

DEALER N

GROCERIES

Flour, Feed, Fruit, Candy, Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

1608 S. 7th St

Old Phone Red 7661.
New Phone 371 M.

Don't Let Your Sunday Dinner Pass Without

MILK BREAD

Or Ruplin's Good Cakes Best Dealers Keep It.

ASK FOR THEM.

Call Up The City Meat Market for your wants in Poultry, Meats, Choice Ham and Bacon and Pure Lard.

D. JEHLEN, JR.
121 S. Third St.

VAN AND PISTACHIO ICE CREAM

with Pine Apple Ice Center IN QUART BRICKS for SUNDAY

The Ice Cream & Butter Co.

ROBERT SCHULZE

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

CITY TREASURER

THE ELLIOTT-LOEFFLER COMPANY.

Wholesale **WINES & LIQUORS**

222-224 PEARL STREET.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Tonight Dubinsky Brothers Wallack's Theater company will present at the La Crosse theater the beautiful society comedy drama, "The Mansion of Aching Hearts." This play is made especially interesting as it is founded on very similar lines to the Harry K. Thaw and Stanford White New York Madison Square Roof Garden tragedy. Dealing strongly on the famous "unwritten law." New specialties will be introduced between acts tonight. Tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 a matinee performance will be given.

The company to date has done the largest business ever played to at the La Crosse theater by a repertoire organization. Demonstrating the fact that La Crosse theater-goers will patronize a good show, and they will no doubt continue to play to packed houses during the balance of their engagement. Their engagement closes here Sunday matinee and night.

Frohsinn Society

The grandest recital of the season is to be given Tuesday, March 19 at the La Crosse theater, which is guaranteed a full house. The Normanna society and soloists such as Miss Grace McLinden, soprano, Miss Florence Herrman, violin and the celebrated pianist, arthur P. Thomas. The Kreutz orchestra also has special numbers for the occasion.

Ezra Kendall Coming

To Ezra Kendall probably belongs the distinction of having had the longest, yet shortest lived play ever produced on the American stage. It was years ago when authors were attempting to give him a play which would duplicate the success of "A Pair of Kids," Mr. Kendall had spent the summer reviewing manuscripts and finally hit upon one young author's offering as a likely vehicle. But it was somewhat too short and Mr. Kendall at the first rehearsal suggested that each member of the cast try to improve and lengthen their respective parts.

This plan seemed likely to bring desired results and all went well enough up to the time of the opening. To "try it on the dog" Mr. Kendall and his company went to a small city not far from New York. The show began promptly a t 8:15 o'clock and was scheduled as a four act affair. A minor character came on and instead of the usual brief speech, began a talk that stretched out like a monologue. He finally became exhausted and retired and the stage manager demanded to know why he had done such an audacious thing. The explanation was that Mr. Kendall had requested them to embellish their parts and that he had done so, but he "was not going to give his speech in hehearsals and have some one who appeared in the first act steal it."

This seemed to have been the plan of most of the cast and the comedy began to become something fearful, Lineswere stretched into speechesthat would make Hamlet appear dumb. Mr. Kendall found himself soon with the shortest part.

What might have been at one time intended for a comedy was becoming an endurance contest. The audience seemed to be getting enough humor out of it to keep awake but there was dismay in the manager's office. Finally midnight arrived and the third act was still being hammered away at by the players who seemed to have become possessed by an elocutionary mania. The nerves of the manager finally broke and he rushed back to the stage. The stage manager declared the play would go on and the manager started to appeal to Mr. Kendall. Mr. Kendall was on the stage, surrounded by a lot of waving, shouting performers, each trying to make their voices mount the other.

The manager looked on for a moment, then made up his mind to quick decision. Turning all the lights off the stage, he rushed on and waving his hand at the audience to leave, declared the show was over. And it was over, for the curtain never went up on it again. Mr. Kendall has never told what really was the intended ending and he has never dared to think what the finish would have been had the play gone on until all of the performers fell exhausted.

Mr. Kendall will be at the La Crosse theater Saturday March 23 for two performances.

HOMES IN THE NORTHWEST

Why not settle on the government lands, or low price farm lands that are improved, in South Dakota; thus staying near at hand instead of journeying to a distant region where the climatic conditions and social surroundings are widely different? Special low rates are in effect the first and third Tuesdays of each month to all South Dakota stations on the North-Western Line. It will pay you to investigate. New lines are opening up extensive territory to development, creating the chance of a lifetime. Ask your ticket agent to give you full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, and complete information regarding railroad rates and the steps necessary to secure government land free.

A woman doesn't tell her husband all she hears, and a fan tells his wife a lot of things he didn't hear.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup

Pleasant to take and does not gripe or nauseate

Cures Chronic Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble

Stimulation Without Irritation.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup is a new laxative syrup combined with the delicious flavor of fruits, and is very pleasant to take. It will not gripe or sicken. It is much more pleasant and effective than Pills, Tablets and Saline Waters, as it does not derange the Stomach, or irritate the Kidneys, Liver or Bowels.

Constipation.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup will positively cure chronic constipation as it restores the natural action of the intestinal tract. Ordinary cathartics may give temporary relief but the stomach is upset and the bowels are irritated without any permanent benefit having been derived. The condition of the patient remains unchanged. The Stomach, Liver and Bowels have not been stimulated and in a few days a stronger purgative may have to be taken. This is why Pills and Aperient Waters never give permanent relief. Their violent action results in an unnatural movement of the bowels and it is necessary to keep taking them indefinitely.

Why ORINO is different.

ORINO Laxative Fruit syrup is the only preparation that really acts upon all of the digestive organs. Other preparations act upon the lower bowel only and do not touch the Liver. It can very readily be seen that a preparation that does not act upon all of the digestive organs can not cure Chronic Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, etc.

For Biliousness and Sick Headache.

Take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup. It sweetens the stomach, aids digestion and acts as a gentle stimulant on the liver and bowels without irritating these organs.

Clears the Complexion.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and clears the complexion of pimples and blotches. It is the best laxative for women and children as it is mild and pleasant, and does not gripe or sicken. **Refuse substitutes.**

OUR GUARANTEE Take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup and if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Prepared only by FOLEY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

NOTICE OF ELECTION

STATE OF WISCONSIN } ss
LA CROSSE COUNTY }

Notice is hereby given, that at a Judicial Election to be held in the several towns, wards, and villages of the County of La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1907, being second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Honorable Roujet D. Marshall, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal, at the court house in the City of La Crosse this 11th day of March A. D. 1907.

C. H. RAWLINSON,
County Clerk.

QUIPS AND CRANKS AND WANTON WILES

Nursery Rhymes Up to Date

Said Johnny Jones to Sister Sue,
"An apple would go fine."
"A ripe one would," said Johnny Jones,
"No green ones more for mice."

Bye Baby Bunting,
Daddy's gone a-hunting,
Mama's yachting far away,
Perhaps you'll know them
Some fine day.

Old Mother Goose when she wanted to wander,
Would ride through the air on a rather lean gander;
But young Mrs. Goose takes her new autocar
And rides thrice as fast and goes twice as far.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall
And watched his home team playing ball
When Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,
He thought to fell clear through to—
Oh, well, he fell, he fell; that's all.

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her,
He put her in a plaster cast,
And there he kept her good and fast.

Twinkle, twinkle; little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Rhinestones fine, or diamonds rare,
In that little widdy's hair.

Robin and Richard were two pretty men,
Who lay in bed till the clock struck "ten,"
Robin talked "chiffons" and Richard gave "teas,"
And so, these sweet manlets smart women did please.

—Town Topics.

General Miles' Thoroughness

Some years ago General Miles started to drive from Red Lodge, Mont., to Cody, Wyo., to see his friend Buffalo Bill. The road was rough, and the reckless driving of the man holding the lines made it seem rougher, but the Indian-fighter compressed his lips and clung to the seat without complaint. When near Cody, the general suddenly prodded the driver in the back with his walking-stick and said curtly: "Driver turn around."

'What?" exclaimed the astonished driver.

"Do as I tell you," commanded Miles. So the man turned the horses about and started back to Red Lodge.

"Now turn here," ordered Miles, after they had driven a few yards. Convinced that his distinguished passenger had suddenly lost his mind,the driver turned about once more and started for Cody.

"There!" exclaimed Miles, in a tone of satisfaction, as the side wheels struck a stone and he bounded into the air. "You hit it! Now, driver, you can go back to Red Lodge and tell them that you drove seventy-five miles and never missed a rock. You've hit them, every one."—Lippincott's.

Beat Him One Way

As Mark Twain and a friend were chatting at the summer home of the humorist, Quarry Farm, near Elmira, N. Y., the conversation turned to the wealth of John D. Rockefeller.

"Just think of it, Sam," said the guest, "he has more dollars than there are hairs in that vigorous old thatch of yours."

"That's nothing," replied Mr. Clemens, "I have more dollars than he has hairs in his head."—Success Magazine.

"Papa, how many stars are there?"

"You will know when you are older, my son, and then—suddenly interested—and then you can tell me.—Le Figaro .

Getting Her Legal Rights

An old colored woman, arrived in a rusty black dress and a gorgeous purple "picture" hat over which was a black crepe veil, appeared at the court house of a Carolina town not long ago.

"Am yo' de jedge ob reprobates, sah?" she asked, cautiously opening a crack of the office door.

"Yes, I am the judge of probate, aunty; what can I do for you?" was the smiling reply.

"Yassah! T'anky ,sah! I'se heah 'cause mah ole man done died detested an' lef' fo' lil' infidels, an' Ah wanter be 'pinted ter be dere executioner, ef yo' please, sah!"—Success Magazine.

Nerve

Lazy Larry—Say, lady, I'm dat hungry I don't know w'at ter do. I ain't had nothin'—

Mrs. Goodart—Walk around to the kitchen, poor man, and you shall be fed.

Lazy Larry—Aw, say, dat's a purty long walk, lady; couldn't yer hand it out here jist as well?—The Catholic Standard and Times.

There are too many figuring on answering present at the heavenly roll call who are always absent from the earthly muster.

EAGLE FIGHTS A MAN

Frederick Hollenbach, a farmer living on the Scholarie ridge, near Saegersville, was feeding the gray squirrels in his woodland last evening when an eagle flew past that had in its talons one of his lambs. The big bird had been annoying the community for a month.

Many farmers wanted to shoot it, but the game warden threatened to invoke the law providing for a $250 fine and imprisonment for killing a bald eagle. The eagle was flying low, and thinking he could save the lamb, Mr. Hollenbach struck the bird sharply with a stick. The eagle dropped the lamb all right, but instead of flying off made for the man, ripping open his face, hands and chest with its talons, and practically tearing off his clothes.

After it had Hollenbach lying prostrate in the woods the eagle picked up the lamb and flew off. Hollenbach is in bed, with a doctor attending him.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The custom of planting fruit trees along highways still prevails in Germany.

LA CROSSE THEATRE

3--More Nights--3. 2--More Matinees--2. Sat. and Sunday 2:30 P. M.

Dubinsky Bros. Famous Wallack's Theatre Co.

Easily the Best Show that Has Ever Played La Crosse for the Price.

TONIGHT--THE BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY COMEDY DRAMA, ENTITLED

"THE MANSION OF ACHING HEARTS"

This play is founded on exactly the same lines to the "Harry K. Thaw and Stanford White, New York Madison Square Roof Garden Tragedy" dealing with the "Unwritten Law." Entire Change of Specialties will be Made Tonight.

NIGHT PRICES—300 Reserved Seats in Balcony 10c; Balance Balcony and Lower Floor 25c; Gallery 10c. Saturday Matinee—Entire Balcony Reserved 10c; Entire Lower Floor, Reserved 20c. Sunday Matinee—Adults 20c; Children 10c. Reserved Seats can be secured at the Theatre Ice Cream and Candy Parlors for the balance of the engagement.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19th.

GREAT MUSICAL RECITAL

BY THE "FROHSINN" SINGING SOCIETY,

ASSISTED BY

THE NORMANNAKOR.

SOLOISTS--Mr. Arthur P. Thomas, Piano; Miss Florence Herman, Violin; Miss Grace McLinden, Soprano.

KREUTZ'S 18 PIECE ORCHESTRA

PRICES: 25c, 35c, 50c. BOXES 75 CENTS.

& Seats Ready at Theatre Ice Cream Parlor Saturday Morning. &

RELATIVES CUT OFF SEEK TO BREAK THE WILL

OMAHA, Neb., March 15.—Aggressive fighting plans are being made by those nephews and nieces of the late John A. Creighton who were not mentioned in Mr. Creighton's will, and an attempt will be made to break the instrument. Seven of the most prominent attorneys in the city have been retained by the seven relatives who were cut out of bequests and a fight will be made to prevent the will being probated.

The amount left by Count Creighton is estimated at $7,500,000, one-fourth being bequeathed to relatives and three-fourths to charitable and educational institutions. An attempt was made to settle the matter out of court, the heirs agreeing to contribute to a fund with which to buy off the disinterested kinsmen, but the plan failed.

The will is to come up to be probated Saturday.

COAL DEALER IS ACQUITTED

OMAHA, March 15.—The second of the so-called coal trust cases ended in an acquittal for James A. Sunderland, who was charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade. In its instruction the court defined a trust as "a combination of capital, skill or acts to fix prices on any article with the intent to prevent others from carrying on the same business."

The contention of the defense that Sunderland was a member of the coal exchange only through the firm of Sunderland Brothers was thrown out. The court held the by-laws of the exchange, if carried out, were in violation of the law.

S. E. Howell, president of the exchange, was convicted two months ago on a similar charge. Other members of the organization are yet to be tried.

Saved Her Son's Life

The happiest mother in the little town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Ruppee. She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him; when, by our druggist's advice I began givng him Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed improvement. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadily since at carpenter work. Dr. King's New Discovery saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure by O. T. Erhart, Druggist. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

A Shoe Worker Gets Results

"I have used Father John's Medicine with satisfactory results for the after-effects from pneumonia," says H. N. Blandin, a shoe worker, residing at 22 Webster Street, Middleboro, Mass. "Father John's Medicine was recommended to me by a friend who had used it with great results."

Cures all throat and lung troubles, not a patent medicine, and free from poisonous drugs or alcohol, 50 years in use.

Sold by O. T. ERHART

ROCKEFELLER'S BROTHER SAYS HE IS "BUSTED"

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—Following the announcement that John D. Rockefeller's fortune has dwindled until he only has about $300,000,000, came from the testimony of his brother, Frank Rockefeller, that he is "busted."

"I was identified with Standard Oil interests prior to 1897," he said on the witness stand in his suit against Henry Goss for $265,000, "but now I don't even deal in stocks and bonds, I am busted."

Mr. Rockefeller testified about his visit to the Missouri zinc mine, which he improved at a cost of $65,000 after buying it.

"I went down in a shaft," he said, "and my attention was constantly called to bodies of ore. In the center room of the mine was a pillar that appeared to be practically solid zinc ore. The walls of the room had the same appearance. The lights carried by the party made it look like one great crystal palace. The floor seemed to be of solid ore."

Rockefeller alleges he was induced through misrepresentation to buy the mine, and will endeavor to show that the "crystal palace" effects witnessed by him did not faithfully portray the worth of the deposit of ore.

LYNCHING AVERTED

MANCHESTER, Ia., March 14.—Manchester is quiet, following the calling out of Company D of the Fifty-third Iowa infantry, when it was feared the third bank robber who looted the Masonville bank had left Dubuque with a band of men to liberate his accomplices, Henderson and Hanson, now in jail here. The militia was ordered out and the entire company spread over the surrounding country. Citizens of the town, thinking an attempt would be made to take the men started to storm the jail and lynch the robbers, but were driven off.

The man who says he will be guided by the voice of conscience often means that he is listening to a phonographic record of his desires.

How Much Could You Get For Your Farm?

You are a farmer. You live near this town. You own land. Let us say that you own more than you need and would like to sell a hundred acres.

How much could you get per acre?

Land values have risen lately. But has the value of your land risen as you think it should?

Your land is good land. You think it is worth considerably more than anybody has offered you. Well, let us see.

A man buying farm land naturally prefers to locate near a thriving, up to date town. He wants good home markets for his crops. He wants good schools.



Let us say your land is three miles from town. A farm that looks very much like yours is three miles from a town twice as big and twice as prosperous as this town.

If you were going to buy a farm for your own occupancy, wouldn't you pay a whole lot more for land near the town that is twice as large and twice as lively?

Of course you would. It would be good business.

Now, what makes a town big and bustling? Money. Money in circulation. Not in circulation in Chicago, for instance, but right in the town that wants to grow.

How much money have you sent to the big Mail Order houses in the city the past ten years? How much have your neighbors sent? How much have all of you together put out of circulation here at home?

It is probably beyond calculation. If all that money had been spent in your own home town, isn't it reasonable to assume that the town would have grown more than it has grown?

Wouldn't this town be a bigger and better town?

Wouldn't it have more stores to buy your produce?

Wouldn't it have more public improvements to make it more attractive to outsiders who might come here to live, to go into business, or buy your surplus land at a good figure?

TO TRADE AT HOME MEANS TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD. TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD MEANS TO HELP YOURSELF.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM IS DEFEATED AT BASKETBALL

The Germania hall Athletes defeated the La Crosse high school basketball team at Germania hall by a score of 20 to 18 Tuesday. The game was contested closely and the victory was not decided until the final blow of the whistle.

Following is the lineup of the teams:

Germania—Phillips, left forward; Wendling, right forward; Affeldt, center; Guenther, left guard; Schultz, right guard.

High school—Schaldach, left forward; Tourtellotte, right forward; A. Dahlgren, center; Shirley, left guard; Fowler, right forward.

A. Larson, umpire; J. Pedesky, referee.

It is said that the recent campaign in Germany was so bitter that fears have been maintained for the safety of the kaiser and that he is now surrounded by as large a body guard as formidable as that utilized by the czar.

Success has no time to stop and offer an apology.

KILLS CATARRHAL GERMS

Breathe Hyomei's Medicated Air and You Will Soon be Well.

If you have catarrh in the nose, head or throat, with offensive breath, coughing, irritation of the throat, raising of mucous, difficulty in breathing, sneezing, husky or hoarse voice, discharge from the nose, tickling and dropping at the back of the throat, especially at night, begin the use of Hyomei at once.

Its healing medication breathed through the neat pocket inhaler that comes with every outfit, will give quick relief in all catarrhal troubles, and its continued use will kill the catarrhal germs, and drive them from the system.

By using Hyomei you get in your own home the same results as though you lived out of doors in the Adirondacks or the Colorado mountains. The germ-killing properties of Hyomei reach the most remote air cells of the respiratory organs, soothing and healing any irritation there may be in the mucous membrane, and killing all catarrhal germs.

Here in La Crosse where Hyomei has been known and sold, there are many who freely attest its wonderful powers, but the best testimony that can be offered in favor of Hyomei is the guarantee that O. T. Erhart gives with every outfit he sells, "money back if it fails."

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but $1.00, extra bottles, if needed, 50c, making it the most economical treatment for catarrh as well as the only one that is sold under a guarantee to

BLACKMAIL PLOT IS REVEALED

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 14.—The conviction of two Bulgarians for levying blackmail, on a Macedonian is said by the prosecution, representing not only the state but the government of Greece, to be of great importance. It is the first time the laws in this country have been made effective against what Greeks say is a widespread conspiracy to levy tribute.

Pay Tribute Under Treats

It is said by those acquainted with the information obtained for the prosecution that Macedonian Greeks throughout the country, and especially in cities like Chicago, have been paying tribute at fixed dates for a long time and were afraid to make known that fact, because of the threat to murder kinsfolk in Macedonia. It is believed that seven Macedonians found massacred near Minneapolis a year ago were victims of the conspiracy of extortion.

One witness in the trial here testified that Kotef, one of the accused, asked him in Pittsburg to join him in levying this blackmail and said that with a few assassinations as a warning Macedonians would pay promptly.

Under Guise of Aiding Revolt

The pretext on which the money is demanded is for the Sofia committee in Bulgaria to promote the revolutionary movement in Macedonia by which Bulgaria seeks to gain the ascendency in that country. The victim is told the names of kinsfolk in Macedonia and it is pointed out to him that word can be sent to the conspirators in Macedonia to destroy property or take the lives of kinsfolk. Demetrius, a baker in Terre Haute, who made a peculiar bread wanted by Bulgarians, Macedonians, and Roumanians, refused the demand made on him by the Bulgarians, Kotef and Grastus. The two threatened him and issued warning against buying his bread, which paralyzed his trade. He says he has no doubt his life has been sworn away.

The defense asserts there is nothing at the bottom of the affair except a boycott on the baker because of his prices; that he is not even a Greek, and, like the two accused men, yet has his passports as a subject of Turkey, and that the presecution is making a mountain of a molehill.

Capt. William H. Allen, a veteran whaler who died a few days ago at New London, Conn., at the age of eighty-one, made the most successful voyage in the annals of the whaling industry. His cargo of oil and whalebone sold for $417,000.

The speech of Senator Beveridge in advocacy of his anti-child labor bill established a record as to length. It consumed the greater part of four legislative days and filled

MRS. SAGE'S GIFT TO COVER WIDE TERRITORY

NEW YORK, March 15.—Explaining how the $10,000,000 given by Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the Sage foundation will be spent, Henry W. De Forrest, personal counsel for the donor, stated that the foundation will be a sort of clearing house for future charities to be promoted by Mrs. Sage and others. Mr. De Forrest said:

"I believe that I express Mrs. Sage's desires clearly when I simply say that the foundation will be used for the general improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States and will include necessary research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenace of charitable and beneficial agencies and the aiding of such establishments as already may be organized. It will be a kind of a clearing house on Mrs. Sage's future charities in itself, to be conducted as economically as possible and with a view to doing the greatest good where most needed.

"I see no reason why the Sage foundation should not become operative within a month, or just as soon as the usual details of organization have been gotten through with and the necessary legislation enacted. The passage of the bills incorporating the Sage foundation should not take more than a week or ten days. Mrs. Sage wishes the greatest speed possible in putting this through. We thought it best to get special legislation, although the special powers will be more in the nature of defining the purpose of charity than anything else.

"Mrs. Sage probably will have a conference with the incorporation immediately after the passage of the bill, and it will be quite a notable gathering, as only men and women of international reputations on economic and charitable matters have been asked to serve.

"These incorporators probably will become the trustees of the Sage foundation, though others may be added to the list already published.

"We will establish permanent headquarters in this city, but I do not think any realty investment will be necessitated by this."

"What line of investigation will be taen up first?"

"This cannot be decided until the board of trustees has been appointed. The work is so gigantic and the field so broad that it will be a matter for careful deliberation.

"We will in no way conflict with the several funds now in operation such as Rockefeller, Carnegie and Phipps foundations, representing a total of $23,000,000."

Only the income of the $10,000 is to be used and Mr. De Forrest estimates that this will amount to $450,000 a year.

REUF UNDER GUARD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—The impaneling of a jury to try Abraham Ruef on the charge of extortion has begun in Judge Dunne's department of the superior court.

While counsel for Ruef would not authorize a statement that they had finally given up hope of judicial interference in behalf of their client, and would make no further effort to stay Judge Dunne, it was admitted by one of the attorneys conducting his defense that Ruef expects to go on trial tomorrow morning.

Ruef Closely Guarded

It became known that since the action of Judge De Haven in the United States district court denying Ruef's application for admittance to bail by habeas corpus and denying his right to appeal, Ruef has been much more closely and carefully guarded in the St. Francis hotel by Elisor Biggy and his deputies. He is not allowed to see any one but his attorneys and his immediate family. This is because the elisor fears a rescue by force. Judge Dunne approves of this course.

Ruef will be removed from the St. Francis as soon as a more suitable place of confinement can be found.

Ruef's appeal for bail was refused by Judge Dunne, and his counsel then applied for his relief to the state supreme court, asking there a writ of habeas corpus. It is not likely action will be taken before Thursday.

Delay Remote Possibility

"I know of but one thing that could further delay the bringing of Ruef to trial before Judge Dunne," said Mr. Henry, "and that is a remote possibility. I mean that if Judge Dunne, after we have answered in court tomorrow morning the affidavits of bias and prejudice filed against him by the defense, should decide that the defense had made out its case and declare him an unfair judge to try Ruef, then a change of trial judge could be granted and further delay would ensue."

How to Remain Young.

To continue young in health and strength, do as Mrs. N. F. Rowan, McDonough, Ga. did. She says: "Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured me of chronic liver and stomach trouble, complicated with such an unhealthy condition of the blood that my skin turned red as flannel. I am now practically 20 years younger than before I took Electric Bitters. I can now do all my work with ease and assist in my husband's store."

INTEMPERATE HABITS INCREASE THE LIABILITY TO CONSUMPTION.

The susceptibility of people to tuberculosis is just about trebled by intemperate habits. This is the estimate of scientific men.

The disease is not caught as you catch scarlet fever or smallpox, but by germs from dried sputum getting into the lungs. If our bodies are strong and healthy the germs are resisted successfully by the operation of nature; if weakened and depleted, the germ will make headway, and death is inevitable, unless proper methods of cure are followed. Temperance lecturers could well make use of these facts.

Neglected colds are also a prolific source of consumption, as they leave the lungs in a peculiarly receptive condition for the tubecular germ. A simple remedy, which is said to break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable, can be obtained from any good prescription druggist at small cost: Take one-half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and eight ounces of good Whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

To avoid substitution, it is best to purchase the ingredients and prepare the mixture yourself. The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials, which are securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, of June 30th, 1906, serial number 451, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put out under similar names and style of package. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

Kitchen Troubles and the Remedy

An error commonly made by home owners is in underestimating the necessity of proper sanitary equipment for the kitchen.

Only a few years ago it was considered good form to encase the sink in wood thereby concealing the trap, making it inaccessible and offering a place for the collection of filth and vermin. If this condition exists in your household, examine into it and learn the true state of affairs.



Do not lose sight of the fact that your food is prepared in the kitchen and the utensils in which it is prepared depend on the sanitary arrangements for cleanliness, therefore safeguard against contamination of either food or utensils.

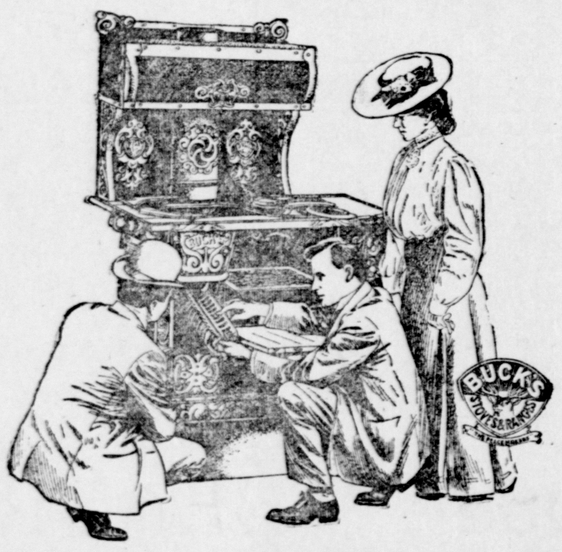
The most certain way to do this is to employ us to install a snowy white, spotlessly clean, "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Kitchen Sink. You will find it a remedy for kitchen troubles.

BAKER & NIEBUHR
Cor. 5th & Jay Sts.

MONTGOMERY DEFENSE IS FLAY DENIAL

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., March 15.—The state rested its case on completion of the physicians' testimony in the Montgomery trial. The jury was given a ride around the city while a motion was argued to dismiss the case. The motion was denied, and the defense began the examination of its witnesses. So far the testimony is a flat denial of that offered by the state. Montgomery will take the stand in his own defense. Dr. Simonson gave as his opinion that the woman's neck was broken by a blow of the fist.

Dr. Elwood Worcester, the great Boston churchman and philanthropist spends every vacation hunting real game in the wilds of Newfoundland and Labrador.



A Stove That Is Different On

THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL

Here's a chance to get a Range or Cook Stove you'll be proud of, on excellent terms. We want a chance to prove the worth of Buck's Stoves and Ranges, by putting one in your home on 30 days' Free Trial.

Buck's Ranges have special duplex grates, hot blast fire backs, fuel-saving fire-boxes, sanitary white enameled ovens and reservoirs with all the advantages found in ordinary stoves.

Let us send you a stove or range today---they're all fuel savers.

Also a big line of Carpets, Rugs, Furniture and Baby Carriages— and sold if you wish on the easy payment plan.

Nelson Carpet Co.

T 206-208 MAIN STREET.



The demand for copies of THE CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE has been unprecedented.

Order from your carrier or newsdealer in advance.

The Colored Art supplements, portraying Child Life and Character, given away each Sunday, deserve to be framed.

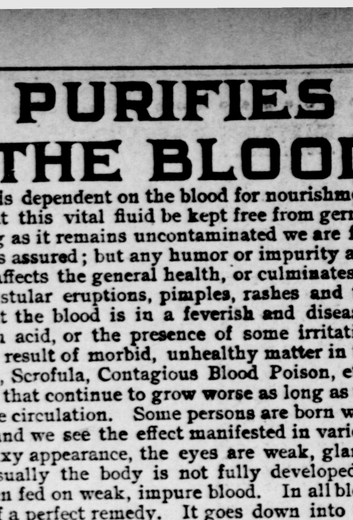
S.S.S. PURIFIES THE BLOOD

As every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength, it is necessary that this vital fluid be kept free from germs, impurities and poisons. As long as it remains uncontaminated we are fortified against disease and health is assured; but any humor or impurity acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health, or culminates in some special blood disease. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid, or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood diseases that continue to grow worse as long as the impurity or poison remains in the circulation. Some persons are born with an hereditary taint in the blood and we see the effect manifested in various ways. The skin has a pallid, waxy appearance, the eyes are weak, glands in the neck often enlarged and usually the body is not fully developed or strong, because it has always been fed on weak, impure blood. In all blood troubles S. S. S. has proved itself a perfect remedy. It goes down into the circulation and removes all poisons, humors, waste or foreign matter, and makes this stream of life pure and health-sustaining. Nothing reaches inherited blood troubles like S. S. S.; it removes every particle of taint, purifies and strengthens the weak, deteriorated blood, supplies it with the healthful properties it needs and establishes the foundation for good health. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison and all blood diseases and disorders are cured permanently by S. S. S. It is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is the King of all blood purifiers. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired sent free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR COMPTROLLER

W. J. FRIES

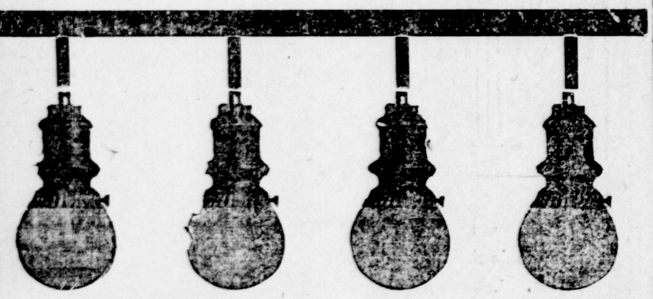


Candidate before the Democratic party for nomination at the Primaries, March 19, 1907.

I respectfully solicit your vote.

Sincerely,

W. J. FRIES.



If you have good goods to sell, they will look better and sell better if your store is lighted with

NERNST LAMPS

&&&

WISCONSIN SERVICE ELECTRIC LIGHT

I'M FOR FAIR TAXES



IN submitting to the public my candidacy for the democratic nomination for tax commissioner, I desire to briefly outline the policy I shall adopt in case of my election.

It shall be my purpose, so far as it lies in my power, to see to it that the *corporations* and the *wealthy men* pay ALL THEIR FAIR SHARE OF THE TAXES.

It shall be my earnest endeavor to make sure that the general public—the merchants, small business men and the laboring people, pay NO MORE than their FAIR SHARE of the taxes.

It has been my observation that, in the past, taxes have not been equally distributed in this city. The poor have paid too much and the rich too little. That is not justice, and intelligent administration of the office of Tax Commissioner will do much to give justice to all.

Business, rather than a desire to boast, leads me to add that I have an accurate conception of property values here, and that I am a graduated accountant and have the qualifications necessary to the carrying out of the program of tax adjustment on a fair basis. In seeking your support I pledge myself to an administration of the office that will meet the approval of all who are interested in seeing taxation levied in proportion to wealth, with no poor man's property taxed unjustly to make up for the taxes from which the rich escape. Respectfully,

ANDREW D. STRAUSS,

Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for Tax Commissioner

The Tribune's Daily Story

Cinderella To Date

By Helen Maxwell

"I suppose you have read in the papers—if you have time to think about anything except yourself—that the Westfield bank is wrecked. They have arrested Mr. Hartley and Mr. Manners, but that does not help the rest of us. In a short time I presume I shall be on the county. If you had married Dan Martin, as I wanted you to do, I should not be facing this terrible situation, but you always were headstrong, and my whole life has been sacrificed to the effort to raise you as your dear dead mother would have had me. Even now Dan is willing to forgive your folly and marry you. He will have the house all done over, and his sister will go to John's to live, and there will be only Dan and you and me."

The letter covered five closely written pages, and Annabel read it through twice with firmly set lips and dry eyes. Then very deliberately she put on her coat, hat and gloves and went out for a long walk in the snowy park, where motor cars filled with fur clad figures flew past and laughing children pelted her with harmless balls of feathery whiteness. It was a glorious day, and when she came back to her dingy hall room she was smiling, and the hard lines had faded from her face. Then she wrote her answer:

My Dear Aunt Molly—I am so grieved to hear of the bank wreck. I had not read of it in the papers, because we have been enjoying the privilege of some special instruction under Professor —— of New York, and I have been working at the academy night and day. Perhaps the bank receivers may save something, and in the meantime you must not worry. I will have the store deeded to you, and the rent will more than keep your house going, and each week I will send you some of my earnings. I am inclosing a money order for $5 that I happen to have in hand. Have Mr. Gregory arrange the transfer of the store property. As to Mr. Martin, please do not urge that upon me again. I still feel that I have some right to happiness, and I know it will never come to me through Dan Martin.

Not one word of reproach, no reminders of a dun colored childhood and a dreary girlhood, spent under nagging of the most trying sort; no reference to the fact that her own patrimony had gone under with her aunt's small fortune in the bank wreck; no intimation that she had sent almost her last dollar in the money order and must now drop her art studies and seek a position in the workaday world. She smiled grimly as she mailed the letter. Her aunt would accept the sacrifice and wail to Dan Martin over Annabel's lack of appreciation.

Dan Martin! How she hated every inch of his undersized person, his small beady eyes, his perpetual smile, his weak, receding chin! She mailed the letter with a strange feeling of independence achieved, for now she had paid to her own satisfaction the debt of gratitude imposed by her aunt, which had hung over her young life like a pall. She was free now to work out her own happiness.

But for the next week happiness seemed to move farther and farther away. In later years she never thought of those days without shuddering.

The holidays were over. Nobody wanted to hire clerks or buy illuminated cards or telephone records or any of the pretty things she painted. The room rent was again due. She might sell her few casts and painting outfit. She set her lips firmly and climbed the stairs to a fashionable employment agency. The manager was sitting at the telephone when Annabel entered. She hung up the receiver with an impatient frown.

"What do you want—a position as governess or companion? Nothing like that in view; a hundred applicants for every position. Oh, wait a minute! You look bright. Can you do manicuring and dress hair a bit and mend laces? If you can do it even halfway, I wish you'd try this place. I've sent the customer a dozen girls, and they always part after a terrible scene. The woman's a crank, but you look as if you had tact."

The upshot was that Annabel, with 25 cents in her purse and a notice of rent due under the door of her hall room, went to see Mrs. Cartwright Brown, and that highly strung personage said with dissatisfaction and suspicion in her voice that she would give the girl a trial.

The Cartwright Browns were newly rich. The father had made an enormous fortune through his own efforts and was proud of it. The mother was so burdened by it that she was on the verge of nervous prostration. Annabel saw it was nerves and not temper and took heart. Later she learned that there were a son and a daughter away at college who were just a little ashamed of their new riches.

Nobody, Annabel least of all, knew how it happened, but she became the virtual head of the Cartwright Brown household. Mrs. Brown vowed that she could hire a visiting manicurist and hairdresser, but no one could stand between her and domestic and social worries as Annabel could.

It was Annabel who reorganized the staff of servants and installed a competent housekeeper. It was Annabel who had the conservatories brought up to date, Annabel who made out congenial dinner lists, Annabel who conferred with Mrs. Brown's modiste and Mr. Brown's tailor, Annabel who shipped smart, suitable clothing and room furnishings to two colleges.

Annabel's position in the household was peculiar. She was neither housekeeper nor private secretary—just "Miss Annabel." She did not receive with Mrs. Brown on Wednesday afternoons, but she did join the family occasionally at the theater or in viewing art exhibitions. And it was after one of these rare occasions that she realized the full extent of her happiness. She had been hunting congenial work, not an art career. She knew now that her small talent for drawing had offered her only an excuse for fleeing an unhappy home life, but that she never would have become a great artist, while she was a competent manager of the Cartwright Brown home. She sent her aunt's allowance regularly and gave no thought to the future—until the two young people came home from college. The daughter was a mere butterfly, who neither appreciated nor resented Annabel's position in the household. The son was a grave faced chap who seemed suddenly oppressed by the responsibility of his father's wealth. He had studied theoretical sociology in college and on practical lines among the gilded youth of his class.

By this time the Cartwright Browns were at their country place, and Annabel found that her early morning rides were subject to interruption, not unpleasant, but disturbing. Norman Brown insisted upon unloading upon her capable shoulders, as his mother and father had done before him, the burden of his personal problems. But they were no longer burdensome when he found that Annabel shared his ideals about the use of wealth, and he boldly carried his plans to his father.

"No more college? You're going into the works? Say, what will our rich friends think?"

"I am more interested in knowing what the men at our works will think. And Miss Annabel says"—

Cartwright Brown waved his hand as if to dismiss the entire subject.

"Oh, if Annabel says you are right neither heaven nor earth could move you. I declare that girl has this family hypnotized."

"Nothing of the sort, and you know it," replied his son hotly. "She has simply taught us how to make the best of our money."

"And cured your mother of nervous prostration. Gracious, when I think of those old days! Oh, try it if you like."

* * * * * * * *

Letter from Miss Molly Sewell to Annabel Maitland:

* * * We were inexpressibly shocked. Of course I had watched for your name under some magazine illustrations or for some work you would send me, and when none came I sent Dan Martin to Denver to find out what you were doing. You, a Sewell and a Maitland, hiring out as a mere servant! You must come home at once. The Westfield bank will pay 50 cents on the dollar, and we can get along somehow, and if you show some signs of settling down I think Dan will marry you after all. He isn't like some men, holding a grudge.

Letter from Annabel to her Aunt Molly:

* * * The wedding took place yesterday afternoon. I wanted to have you come, but we were compelled to hasten matters. There is trouble at the Blackstake smelters, and Norman wants to be on the ground at once. He is a prince among men, dear aunt, and you will learn to love him when we come to see you, forgiving the fact that this prince found his Cinderella not behind the kitchen stove, but in his mother's boudoir. I am not ashamed of my work in the past year, for it brought me the greatest happiness that can come to a woman. We were married with the full consent of his parents, and —I cannot write more. My cup of happiness brims over and blots out mere words.

MOLLY.

Moral Snobbery.

One of the commonest forms of snobbishness is not social at all, but moral. Many people are moral snobs who have not a grain of social ambition. When Napoleon said, "I am above morality," he not only gave expression to what some great people have secretly thought about themselves, but to what thousands of their small admirers have openly said of them. They do not reflect, perhaps, as they justify their heroes, that to declare any one in the world above morality is to say that morality has ceased to exist, has been found out and exploded, nothing remaining but some utilitarian rules suitable for the guidance of mediocre minds. The moral law must be supreme or nowhere. Yet this, as it seems to us, self evident proposition is by no means easy to apply. Most of us feel that for any one to lay too much stress upon the moral shortcomings of a great man is a sign of a small mind or at least of a defective education. We do not habitually speak of Nelson in respect of Lady Hamilton, of Burns in respect of his marriage, of Bacon in the matter of his proved corruption, of Coleridge in connection with his opium habit or of Charles Lamb in his cups as we should speak of Smith, Brown and Robinson in like circumstances. Must we, then, admit ourselves to be moral snobs? The prima facie evidence is very much against us.—London Spectator.

Why They Wanted to Win.

We knew of only one case in which a man has tried to select a wife by a competitive examination. Fifteen ladies entered for the matrimonial prize and sat down to a paper of questions of which the following are samples:

Name seven kinds of pie and describe how each is prepared. Do you advocate the use of chewing rings for teething children? Give in 100 words your views on suitable dress when married.

The climax came when the man who set the paper proposed to the winner. She refused him point blank, and so did the other fourteen.—London Tit-Bits.

Spoil His Fun.

A street car conductor sees a great many amusing things in the course of a day, but the unreasonable passengers keep him so mad that he cannot half enjoy them.—Somerville Journal.

The liveries of the servants of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of New York are equipped with buttons of solid gold. The buttons are turned in each night to an authorized custodian.

VICINITY NEWS

La Crescent

Two tickets were put up in the village election here on Tuesday. Sixty-four votes were cast. The people's ticket was successful except in the case of the president, who was elected from the village ticket. The officers elected are: Mayor, Daniel W. Luther, trustees, F. G. Potter, A. P. Latta, Henry Oldenburg; recorder, William Handorf; treasurer, J. B. Williams; assessor, J. M. Worthingham; justice of the peace, Ed Williams.

La Crescent is to highly congratulated on giving excellent opportunity to some of its young men who will do their best for the good of the town. Henry Smith, the caucus nominee for president, was defeated by only three votes. The results of the election are surprising, in that young men are to the front.

Henry Smith will have a chance to display his powers and gifts in another direction than civic officer shortly. Nevertheless, he would have made a good president.

Results of the township election are as follows: Supervisors, Geo. W. Donald and William Schlabach; clerk, Fred Welch; treasurer, D. Wetchen; assessor, W. S. McArthur; justice of the peace, Levi Kathan; constable, Henry Cooffette; school superintendent, O. S. Orr.

A cooperative conning company is to be starte dhere very shortly under sound financial control. There is also talk of another canning company in competition to this newly started one.

The M. E. pastor has a powerful large street lamp outside the parsonage to furnish the necessary illumination to pedestrians at a place where it is none too easy to travel on a dark night. The pastor believes in plenty of light—more ways than spiritually, and wants to see the best possible village.

Special sermon on Sunday morning at the M. E. church on "Shall We Know One Another in Heaven?" All La Crescent people are urged to attend.

Dakota

The son of Mrs. Castor has had the misfortune to injure his hand. Medical attention saved him from blood poisoning and the young man will be all right.

Mr. Lambert, an old and respected resident of Dakota passed peacefully away to his reward on Wednesday morning, last, after a long and painful sickness, patiently endured. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. Rev. Kelly will conduct funeral services on Friday. He was a member of the M. E. church.

STATE NEWS

SUPERIOR—Burglars robbed the Superior Telegram building and carried off the cash box from the safe, which had been left unlocked. Between $400 and $500 in checks and money was taken.

BURLINGTON—M. M. Mayhew and wife of Spring Prairie celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Tuesday.

BURLINGTON—Officials of the Milwaukee Maleable and Grey Iron works are negotiating for the removal of their plant to this city.

SHEBOYGAN—Horace Tibbitts, one of the best known residents of Sheboygan county, committed suicide this morning by placing the barrel of a shotgun against his head and blowing out his brains.

EAU CLAIRE—Mrs. Ole Oleson is dying as a result of having fallen on some ice in the back yard of her home.

MARSHFIELD—The condition of former Gov. Upham was much improved on Wednesday. His heart action was decidedly stronger, and a rapid recovery is expected.

LEGS OF HORSE SAVE HIS LIFE

MARSHFIELD, Wis., March 15.—Emil Wepfer of Park Falls, whose parents reside in this city, was brought here, the victim of a curious accident. He was driving a load of logs. The roads were slippery and when the horses turned a corner at more than usual speed, the top log rolled off, carrying the driver with it. He failed to grasp anything in his fall and landed between the horses' feet and the roller. In desperation he seized one of the horses by the hind legs and hanging to them was dragged nealy 200 feet. Meanwhile one foot had become caught under the roller and the whole weight of the load gradually passed upward over his limbs. Had he been dragged another ten feet he would have been killed, but luckily the lines, which had remained on the load, in some way switched the horses off into deep snow and stopped them before the roller reached his waist. Wepfer is twenty-five years old and unmarried. He will recover.

NOTICE

Of an Election to Bond the City of La Crosse in a Sum of Sixty-five Thousand Dollars, for the Purpose of the Erection, Construction, and the Purchase of a Suitable Site for an Armory for the Purpose of Drill and for the Safekeeping of the Arms, Equipments, Uniforms and Other Military Property Furnished by the State, and for Public Meetings and Conventions in the City of La Crosse.

The electors of the city of La Crosse, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, will hereby take notice, that at the special election to be held in the said city, on the second day of April, A. D., 1907, the electors will vote for or against the adoption of the following resolution, passed by the common council of the city of La Crosse, at its regular meeting held on the eighth day of March, A. D., 1907.

RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the common council of the city of La Crosse that for the purpose of the erection, construction, and the purchase of a suitable site for an armory for the purpose of drill and for the safekeeping of the arms, equipments, uniforms and other military property furnished by the state, and for public meetings and conventions, there be issued the bonds of the said city in the aggregate sum of sixty-five thousand ($65,000) dollars, bearing interest at four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and payable in twenty years or at the option of said city on the date of any interest payment on and after ten years from date, and be it further

Resolved, That the question of the issuance of said bonds shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said city at a special election to be held on the second day of April, 1907, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. of said day at the usual voting places in said city. Such election shall be held in the voting booths in the usual places in each ward. The election shall be conducted by the officers who are required to conduct the regular city elections and in the same manner as near as may be. The polls shall be opened at the same hour and close at the same hour as the city elections and the result shall be determined by the election officers and returned to the city clerk who shall record the same in full. The ballot shall be printed on the official city ballot to be voted at such election and in the following form:

For Auditorium Bonds.
[ ]
Against Auditorium Bonds.
[ ]

Mark an X in the square under the one you wish to vote for.

Dated March 9, 1907.

JOSEPH M. SIEGER,
City Clerk.

AWAY WITH HITCHING POSTS.

Why They Should Be Abolished and Sheds Provided In Their Place.

Clarke M. Drake of Prattsburg, N. Y., who wants the village hitching post abolished, writes as follows to the Farm Journal:

To many a horse the hitching post becomes a freezing post. It will have to go as did the old time whipping post.

In the gales that often sweep through the principal business streets of a village or town a blanket will not ordinarily stay on a horse. If a sudden rain comes up, the men and women seek shelter, but the horses have to soak. The horses are fastened to a post, and no one could blame them for breaking away and finding a place which their faithful service has purchased. Many of them are driven hard to and from the village and severely suffer at the post from the effects of wind and storm.

In return for slackness in not providing sheds for the horses the village people have to endure a stable odor on their streets whenever the weather is right for it. These odors drift into the stores, and when the droppings are dry and fine the winds blow the particles in also.

Some villages provide well built sheds with feed mangers, where horses may not only enjoy freedom from wind and rain, but also have the protection of their blankets and the pleasure of eating a bite before returning home. If goods are purchased, they may be placed in the vehicle and be kept as dry as when they came from the store till the owner is ready to go home. It is very unpleasant to think of riding home sitting on a wet cushion and under wet blankets.

Public sheds are not more or less than guest barns where horses are to stand in comfort and safety while the owners are making purchases. Business men who have not enterprise enough to provide a place for customers' horses do not deserve patronage.

I know a village of 1,200 population, a live business town, which has not a free public hitching shed, and since May 1, 1906, it has been a license town. What will many a faithful beast have to endure these winter days and nights hitched in the open streets, with its driver filling himself with whisky, insuring a merciless drive homeward and perhaps an empty manger?

A Fatal Advertisement.

Vestris, the great dancing master, died at eighty-three, and it was said he would have lived till a hundred but for a sudden and mortal blow in the shape of an advertisement. One day he asked for a newspaper, probably for the first time in his life. Scarcely had he opened the sheet when his eyes lighted upon the following: "Wanted, a professor of dancing at Calcutta. Must be a skillful chiropodist at the same time." He took to his bed and never left it again alive.

A woman's plans after miscarry when she trusts them to [illegible]



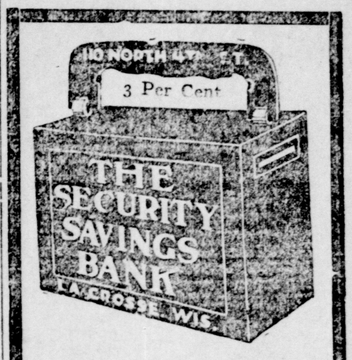
IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD

When it comes to making and offering the public a Ginger Ale that is above the average, we are not in the back ground. From all directions people are favoring us with their orders for our

NEBUER GINGER ALE

and other Bottled Beverages.

NORTH SIDE BOTTLING WKS
901-903 ROSE ST.



Invest your

BUSINESS

And

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

DRAFTS Sold On All Parts of The World.

Deposits made prior to 5th, draw interest from 1st of each month.

OYSTERS

Standards, - - 40c Qt.
Extra Selects, 50c Qt.
Salted & Smoked Fish

Jaekel's Grocery

1100 South Sixth St.

Phones OLD, B. 7071 NEW, 425-C

All Orders Promptly Delivered

BIJOU

FAMILY THEATRE

REFINED & UP-TO-DATE VAUDEVILLE

This week all acts are direct from big Eastern Theatres.

PROGRAM

The Great Herr Saona
Impersonator of Great Men.

Cowles & Olden,
Dramatic Stars
Presenting a Rural Playlet.

Les Danovas
The French Flexible Marvels

Lorene Marchel
The Great Eastern Lyric Soprano.

Lawrence Wall
Pictured Melodies
I Long To See Them All Again

MOVING PICUURES
"The Jail Bird"

The 6 Amourous Diagoons

Ladies' Popular Matinee Every Day at 2:30 P. M.

Admission . . : 10 Cents

2 Performances every Evening at 7:45 and 9:00 O'Clock Sharp. Admission 10c. Reserved Opera Chairs 15 Cents.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

THE TRIBUNE IS THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE CITY AND OF THE COUNTY OF LA CROSSE

The Tribune has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in Western Wisconsin

PART ONE
PAGES 1 TO 8

The La Crosse Tribune

Only Local Paper Not Owned by a Trust

VOLUME V NUMBER 63 LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907. PRICE TWO CENTS

ESCH NEXT SENATOR IS WORD TODAY

"Certain of it" is Tscharner's View

LA CROSSE MAN GAINING

Vote to Come in About Two Weeks and Prospects are Bright

"Esch is practically certain of election," said Postmaster W. B. Tscharner, who returned today from Madison. "He has the solid support of his district and much support from outside and is rapidly gaining strength at Madison. His strength makes a big impression and he will be the band wagon. People outside feel he's the man as well as those who know him best. He is rapidly making gains, and when the caucus comes the 26th, I feel certain Mr. Esch will be chosen as the next senator. The Esch men are for Esch first, last and all the time and will not throw their support to someone else."

Miller Certain Also

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—"When the ballots are finally counted John J. Esch will be the United States senator," declared Assemblyman T. H. Miller of La Crosse last night. "It will not come on the first ballot, but it will come shortly afterwards."

On the first ballot the support will be divided and it is figured Congressman Esch will receive fifteen votes. As soon as the Lenroot support begins to break thirty-two votes are pledged to the La Crosse congressman for second choice. When the forty mark is reached it wil be but a rush to get onto the loaded wagon.

W. W. Andrews of Superior, chief spokesman of Mr. Lenroot, arrived in the city yesterday and spent last evening working among the La Follette followers to get an early caucus of the vote. So far he has met with little success, the members preferring to await the call of a general republican caucus by Chairman W. D. Connor.

Lenroot, since he has arrived here, has declined to make any statement, and further than is indicated from the work of former Assemblyman Andrews, there is a feeling that he will not be an avowed candidate.

Congressman Cooper has spent three days in the city atempting to get a sizeup of the situation and being unable to, he has declined to make an announcement. Congressman Esch is in the fight to the end and his supporters say he will stay in the race and there will always be three votes in the box for him. The seventh district is solid, however, for Esch, including Speaker Ekern.

To friends of Esch last night Speaker Ekern said he felt much aggrieved to think certain papers would publish that secretly he was knifing Esch. He told them he was for Esch and the suposition which went with the statement is that he will assist in swinging the entire Lenroot following to Congressman Esch.

It is believed from what information could be gathered today, the strongest oppositon to the La Crosse congressman will come from Senator Hatten, who has men canvassing the situation thoroughly. W. H. Dick, his political lieutenant, said last night if there were no other influences working on the legislature Hatten would be elected, but the members were being worked with.

Another blow was dealt the unfragrant cigarette yesterday when by a unanimous vote, and under a suspension of the rules, the assembly passed the Domachowski bill prohibiting the use of tobacco in any form in public places by boys under 16 years. There was no opposition to the measure, but an amendment was voted down making anyone liable to the law if found with cigarette papers in his possession.

One of the developments today was that in the contest Secretary of State James A. Frear has won in the race in making a suitable appointment for the chief clerkship. Failing to have the position put on the exempt list of a law passed by the legislature, an examination was given. Among the names certified for appointment this morning was N. G. Nagler, who during all the fight, has been Secretary Frear's choice. He has been appointed.

La Follette Coming

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—Following a long conference between Stephenson and Lenroot in the state treasurer's office this morning, Lenroot refused to announce the results, but said he had not announced his candidacy, leaving the matter with his friends. It is believed now he will not be a candidate and that an attempt will be made to swing the Lenroot following to Stephenson. It is considered impossible among the politicians, as a large part of his following is pledged to Esch as second choice. La Follette has notified friends he will be here Saturday night to spend Sunday.

Dick, Hatten's lieutenant, admitted today that Esch had the lead yesterday but he believes his highest strength has been reached.

BIG COUP IN U. P. IS REPORTED

Market Strengthens and a Trick Seems to Have Been Worked by Big Fellows

BULLETIN
(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, March 15.—Late this afternoon it is reported on the street that Morgan has secured control of the Union Pacific, and that the Standard Oil interests have turned on Harriman to crush him. About the same time it was rumored Hill had gobbled the Southern Pacific and is riding on the top of the wave resulting from the turn of the tidefl The reports were the cause of a flurry and there was a lively scramble for information. It seems certain, however, some big coup in the Union Pacific has been affected.

Close Is Better

NEW YORK, March 15.—After wide fluctuations the first hour confidence was apparently restored and the belief is current that the market convulsions have stopped with yesterday's sensational shock.

All along the line this afternoon the tendency was upward.

London closed weak and threatened a bear effect here.

Probably the most prominent feature in the optimistic tone of the market was the announcement that the clearing house sheets of all brokers had been passed and there would be no failures resulting from the crash. Combined with this was the announcement that Rothschilds of London had pledged themselves to support the market.

A conference is being held in an uptown hotel between Newman, McCrea, Hughitt and Mellen to formulate plans arranged by Morgan before sailing for Europe for these men to meet the president to talk railroad. They have been in session since 10 o'clock this morning and a statement is expected this afternoon.

St. Paul and Northern Pacific showed renewed strength this afternoon on the report that Hill had declared his intention to get into the fray if another attack was made on his interests.

Amalgamated opened today seven points above yesterday's close and appeared to increase its strength.

Steel common opened a point up and hovered around 33.

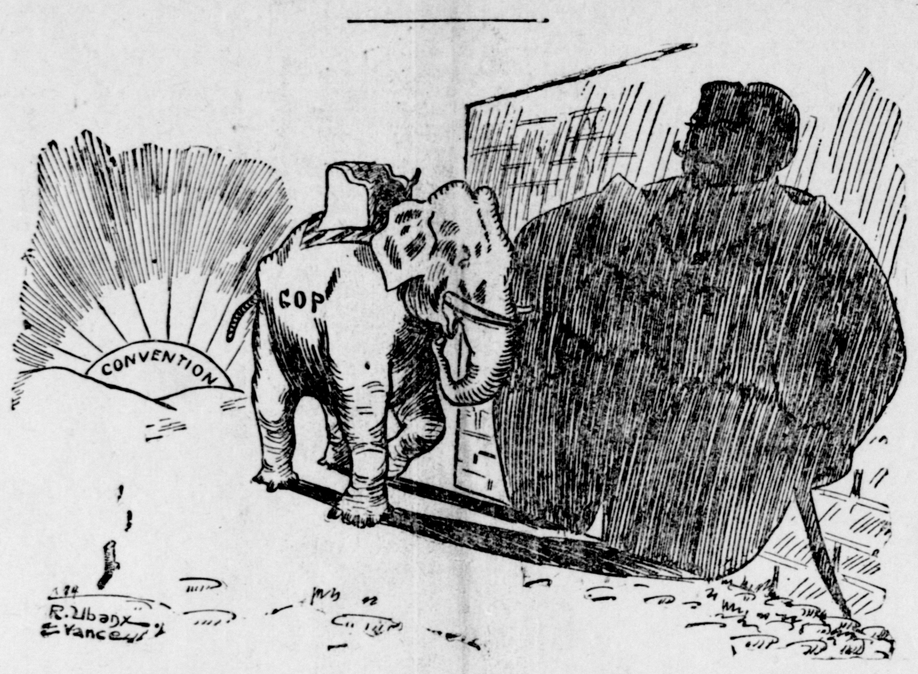
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Railroad magnates, McCrea, Newman, Mellen and Hughitt are struggling between pride and efar, hoping the president will call a conference while the bears are clawing stocks to pieces in Wall street.

The president is indifferent to the situation and is reported to have said "I do not care what is happening to the stock market. My course will not be influenced one way or another by fluctuations of railway shares."

The magnates want a conference but do not want to humble themselves to ask for an interview. The president says:

"I will see anybody who wants to see me if he has business to transact, a railroad president or a hod carrier."

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE



GREAT FLOOD IS RECEDING TODAY

Millions of Dollars Damage at Pittsburg; Business is Suspended

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15.—It is reported Policeman Whitman's skiff capsized, drowning him, while he was attempting a rescue. When the water began to recede at 6 this morning it had reached the highest stage ever known.

A hundred thousand are temporarily out of employment and ten square miles of the downtown district are submerged. Ice threatens the bridges.

The crest of the flood is not past Wheeling yet and there is $200,000 damage there, with ten thousand homeless.

It is believed Pittsburg and its environs suffered twenty millions of loss.

The most important district is submerged. The streets ordinarily thronging arteries of traffic are plied only by a few skiffs.

Mount Washington Fire

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15.—In a fire at Mount Washington this morning seven business house and four dwellings were destroyed by 9:30. On account of the flood there was no water pressure, and the firemen were unable to compete with the flames.

At 9:45 dynamite was used in an effort to stop the spread of the flames and several houses were blown up. No water is available from any source as wells and cisterns are exhausted.

The flood reached its crest at 6 o'clock this morning and is now falling an inch an hour.

The fire was under control by noon. The loss is near $200,000.

MEN OFFENDED MEETING TODAY

The liquor and allied interests are holding their meeting this afternoon for the purpose of organizing to protect themselves against the onslaughts of the new civic federation. Temporary organization will probably be effected.

MILLER AWARDED BUREAU CONTRACT

Weather Observer Thompson received a telegram from Washington this morning ordering him to award the contract for building the new United States weather building that is to be erected here, to the lowest bidder. The lowest bidder is Contractor John A. Miller of this city. The contract has not arrived yet, but will be, in all probablity, signed upon its arrival.

EAU CLAIRE.—Ered Cochrane, aged 4 years, was struck by a street car while crossing the track to meet his father ,who was coming home for dinner. The boy was removed to a hospital. The injuries may prove fatal.

MONTGOMERY SAYS WIFE FELL

Alleged Murderer Testified Daughter Saw Her Die in His Arms

A long squabble between lawyers took place in the Montgomery trial at Black River Falls when the defense attempted to introduce confessional letters claimed to have been written by Mrs. Montgomery, which reflected on her character. The state objected and Judge [illegible] barred them. They were used [illegible] former trial at Sparta.

Montgomery was on the stand most of the day, and interest in his testimony was intense. His story is that he and his wife were on the best of terms—veritable lovers—and that on their way home she fell from the buggy three times, his condition from drink being such that he was unable to prevent her. On reaching home she went into the house with the aid of himself and daughter, and while they were outside she fell from her chair and he carried her outside where she died in his arms, his daughter being present.

Montgomery was on the stand all morning.

BILLS PASSED AT MADISON TODAY

(Special Tribune Dispatch.)

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The assembly passed the Thomas bill providing for a heavy fine for furnishing candy containing "knockout" drops, also a bill appropriating $200,000 for a university experiment station. The latter bill was cause of debate, Bancroft declaring the legislature was "doing too much for the university and too little for the common schools." Palmer, the negro, withdrew the Brownsville resolution because he believed the assembly intended to kill it.

The senate capitol bill, providing that either granite or marble may be selected, was passed by the assembly and is now sent to the governor. The committee on elections reported for passage the Miller bill prohibiting treating by political candidates and fixing the amounts that can be expended and for what purpose.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

(Quoted by Wis. Grain & Stock Co.)

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; left over, 6,172; prices strong to a shade higher. Light, $6.75 to $6.90; mixed, $6.75 to $6.95; heavy, $6.60 to $6.92; rough, $6.60 to $6.70

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steady.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; steady.

Minneapolis Cash Grain

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 80⅛c; No. 1 northern, 79⅛c; No. 2 northern, 76⅞c to 77⅛c; No. 3 northern, 73c to 75c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39¼c; No. 3, 38¾c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 38½c; No. 3, 36½c to 37½c.

Barley—60c to 66½c.

Rye—61¾c to 63¾c.

Some people invariably get the worst of it because they are always demanding the best of it.

JEROME'S EXPERT RIDICULES THAW'S

Hirsch Says Scientific Men Never Heard of "Brain Storms"

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, March 15.—Dr. William Hirsch testified this morning in his opinion Thaw was perfectly sane when he killed White and knew the nature and quality of his act.

Jerome attacked Dr. Evans, who advanced the "brain storm" theory for Thaw. He asked Hirsch what scientific men understood by a "brain storm."

The witness said: "Among scientific men there is no such thing as a 'brain storm.'"

Delmas objected to this line of testimony and a long wrangle followed. Jerome cited a case given by Evans as authority and Hirsch said the cases were no more alike than cases of smallpox and a broken leg.

Evelyn Thaw was called to the stand.

Hummel Jail Bird

When Abe Hummel snapped out yesterday that Evelyn Thaw "certainly did" tell him she never told Thaw the alleged story of White's cruelty, and after Jerome failed to have it stricken from the record, Delmas said:

"The question and answer are before the jury, if it pleases your honor, and I waive the privilege and let it stand. I will meet it at the proper time."

His hand was on the record of the Dodge-Morse case when he spoke, and his eye was directly upon the man in the witness chair—Hummel—who, on a charge of perjured affidavit has been convicted by Jerome and sentenced to a year in the county jail. Within arm's reach was Jerome himself, the district attorney, who openly stated long ago that Hummel had been a danger to the community—Jerome who had now summoned Hummel as his star witness in the critical stage of the Thaw trial, who holds in his office an indictment charging Hummel with subornation of perjury.

CRAFTY CONNOR SEEKS JIM'S JOB

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The first petition from the voters in favor of a candidate for senator appeared this afternoon boosting Davidson. It was presented in the assembly by Roycroft. It denounces the candidacy of Stephenson.

Davidson denies its authority and says it was circulated without his knowledge or consent. Lieutenant Governor Connor is believed to be responsible, being determined to get the governor out of the state so he can take his chair.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and warmer tonight and Saturday.

Coldest, 32; warmest, 42; wind, 4 miles.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

Tainted Editorials or Plagiarism?

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. ROLAND B. GELATT, BY DR. W. A. ANDERSON

La Crosse, March 12, 1907.

Mr. Roland B. Gelatt,
Editor Daily Chronicle,
La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Should you deem any explanation or reason necessary for addressing you an open letter, instead of in the customary direct manner, I beg to remind you that a courteous note addressed to you last August, the contents of which are known only to you and the writer, was not even acknowledged, although duplicated by registered mail, for which you duly receipted.

The fact that you had at that time, unintentionally perhaps, left the field of insinuation and inuendo and stated an alleged fact, which was the subject of inquiry, made your silence all the more noticeable. Of this, however, more at another time if it seems necessary, for I wish now, as an old time friend of the Chronicle and in the interests of its readers, to say something about journalism in La Crosse, which I should have preferred to have sent to you direct had there been any certainty of its receiving attention at your hands.

In the Chronicle of Nov. 27th, last, editorial columns, appeared the following: "In La Crosse journalism at any rate, The Chronicle sets the pace." Taking this as a text I may say that I had heard your editorial columns spoken of at different times in rather flattering terms, and the excellence of many articles which appeared there I did not hestitate to admit. Having been a reader of the Chronicle for twenty or thirty years, during which period there had been several different writers in charge of the editorial columns, it was only natural that I should become familiar with the characteristics or individuality of the different editors, after a few months when changes occured.. When you had assumed charge there was the usual change in style and other characteristics, but after some months it gradually dawned upon me that you were the most versatile writer, and wielded the most facile pen of any editor ever connected with the paper, or else you were deceiving me and the rest of your readers. The latter was hardly to be credited for it is well known that before coming here you had an extensive and somewhat scattered newspaper experience in Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Minneapolis and other places, not omitting the Cornell Era, of which you informed your readers, Nov. 1st last, you were one of the editors twenty-five years ago.

But on one occasion, when studying your style of writing, I happened to notice an article copied from and credited to another paper, and then an original editorial so much like the former in its general style and form of expression, that I was surprised by your ability to so closely imitate, if such it was.

Subsequently I noticed an editorial with the heading or title changed from what it was in the paper where originally published, and the name of that paper mentioned in such a purely incidental manner as to convey the impression that you would not have been seriously offended had the authorship been attributed to your pen by the hasty reader.. Another feature which attracted attention was that several days would not infrequently pass after the wires announced some item of news, either foreign or domestic, before it was made the subject of "editorial comment." And sometimes when live news was dwelt upon it read a little like an editorial of John Kendrick Bangs in the "Gadfly," on one of President Roosevelt's weekly messages—"The president's message for this week reached the office too late to be commented upon as fully as we would like. It suffices to say that, while we agree with his recommendations in some respects, there are others upon which we distinctly disagree. What these latter are, are so obvious that we shall not enumerate them here, contenting ourselves with saying with Caesar, after the battle of Carthage, 'O Tempora, O Mores et sesquipedalium.'"

About this time, in a letter to Mayor Torrance, which was intended for your benefit, I stated that your course in the matter therein referred to would be considered disreputable journalism by the great mass of editorial writers, but was by no means your debut in that particular field. It seemed strange to some of your readers that you did not reply to that letter or call for a bill of particulars, instead of getting behind the columns of your paper and simply "calling names," so much like a child that skips into the house and, when feeling safe there, runs out its tongue and makes faces through the window. That letter contained a plain notice that your

(Continued on Page Six.)

EMINENTI JOURNALISTS CALL IT "LARCENY"

Following the receipt of Dr. Wendell A. Anderson's letter, the editor of The Tribune wrote to distinguished publishers, most frequently quoted, of the same general standing as the publishers of the New York Times and Public Ledger, soliciting opinions on the ethical question involved. A number of replies have already been received, probably, from the nature of things, confidential. There was no dissenting voice. These letters are on file in this office. Following we publish excerpts from some of them:

"The 'cribbing' or stealing of an editorial, bodily, without giving credit, is certainly a serious breech of newspaper etiquette. The man who attempts to build up a reputation for brightness in this manner is in plain words a thief—he steals the work of another, claiming it as his own."

* * * *

"The practice of appropriating editorials from another newspaper without credit is contrary to all newspaper ethics; in fact it is plagiarism."

* * * *

"I should call it larceny. * * *While the appropriating of editorials is not a legal offense, it is nevertheless a moral theft and carries not only that stigma but the additional confession of incompetence.

THE EDITORS.



The coming *of* out-door days inspires brighter dress *and in* deference *to this* sentiment *we now* exhibit *the* newest modes *for* Spring

Expert Tailors in charge of our Alteration Department

THE CONTINENTAL.

HENRY N. BOEHM, Manager.

LOCATION--Corner of Fourth and Pearl Streets

You are Invited to Attend a

Banquet

Saturday Evening

8:30 to 11:00 P. M.

The Hub has been Remodeled and Refurnished. COME AND ENJOY IT. :: :: :: ::

THE HUB

M. BLANK, Propr.

1000 SHAMROCKS WILL BE PRESENTED TO PATRONS SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17TH.

COURT HOLDS VOW OF LOVE IS WATERED

DES MOINES, Ia., March 15.—The supreme court of Iowa appears to have a truly Jovian disregard for lovers' vows. At least it does not think that the promise of an impassioned lover that he would give up $50,000 for his sweetheart, said sweetheart being then and there the lawful wife of another, should be allowed to influence the jury in fixing the amount of damages which the sweetheart's husband should receive in a suit for the alienation of his wife's affections.

The suit in which this interesting opinion was handed down was one brought here from Cheroke county on appeal, in which Asa C. Bailey was mulcted in $10,000 damages to salve the injuries sustained by Samuel Flinders for the loss of the affections of Mrs. Flinders.

It was testified in the suit that Bailey had said that he would be willing to start life again with nothing but his two empty hands for the sake of Mrs. Flinders, and on the basis of this testimony the fact was gotten before the jury that as Bailey was the owner of 1,000 acres of farm land worth approximately $50 per acre, it meant that he would be willing to sacrifice this much for Mrs. Flinders. The admission of this evidence, the supreme court holds, was indefensible and prejudicial in the extreme to the man who used only the common exaggeration of lovers.

According to the supreme court, the thing in love affairs is this: When a man gives expression to such extravagant promises of what he would do for love, he means merely to impress the fair one with some vague idea of the immensity of his affections, and does not coldly calculate that he is worth, say $50,000, and for her sake, is willing to give up the $50,000. For this reason the court reverses the verdict giving Flinders $10,000 damages and remands the case to the lower court.

YEOMEN PARTIES

Last night the Brotherhood of American Yeomen held a meeting at which fourteen were initiated and forty-five new applications received. After the meeting cinch was played and the prizes went to Mrs. J. Hodge and N. Neibuhr. Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Weeks won the foot prizes. Refreshments were served.

Wednesday evening the ladies of the Yeomen held a card party at Woodman hall at which 100 were present, there being twenty tables. Mrs. G. W. Ash and Mrs. J. Orton won the head prizes and Mesdames G. Roellig and Groskie the foot prizes. Refreshments followed and the evening was a very pleasant one.

The strawberries in a piece of restaurant shortcake are laid on with the precision of the nails in a coffin.

YOUNG MEN ARE TO RAISE $12,000 FOR BUILDING

SOLICIT THAT AMOUNT FOR THE NEW Y.M.C.A.

The young men's committee, which is to take an active part in the coming Y. M. C. A. campaign, has been organized and the following have pledged themselves to raise $12,000 from the young men of the city. The young men's banquet will be held on Friday night, the 12th of April. At that time, plans will be discussed and it is probable that other names will be added to the list of workers. Those who have the matter in charge do not doubt the success of this campaign by the young men's committee. In all places where this method has been tried, the amount raised has far exceeded that which was tried for, and with the interest that there is in La Crosse, the committee will be successful.

F. J. Cory, Wm. B. Batchelder, P. T. Schultze, J .A. Thwing, Ray E. Hiscox, Otto Munz, W. S. Parker, J. F. Schrank, J. J. Felber, C. E. Santrizos, O. A. Colby, O. Gudenschwager, J. W. Hedderick, Emil A Erickson, H. A. Worthington, Dr. A. T. Rasmussen, Arthur Erickson, Julius A. Westby, F. H. Scofield, L. J. Kilian, W. B. Spears, E. J. Pynn, W. C. Voight, Theodore Arenz, H L. Taylor, L. W. Holmes, H. R. Collins, George H. Sparks, E. E. Brenner, C. F. Ogden, Emil H. Erickson, A. C. Bangsberg, H. A. Taggert, I. E. Ruggles, L. W. King, R. H. Hoefle, T. J. Larkin, G W. Thompson, A. E. Fraser, D. C. Lewis, James Thompson, J. E. Higbee, G. F. Hauser, H. Neibuhr, W. E. Walker, C. C. Lynd, A. W Fitzpatrick, H C. Thomas, A. C. Wood, Jos. C. Calloway, E. E. Dow, Norman Beans, G. H. Watkins, E. A. Gantert, E. S. Dittman, A. M, Ivey, Rollie P. Stanton, O. H. Hulberg, Jas. C. Stavrum, A. A. Major, L. A. Conger, A. J. Brooks, H. H. Knott, Samuel Ganz, E. L. Kroner, C. E. Schaefer, W. R. Ellers, O. R. Skaar, M. M. Risberg, Geo. B. Marvin, James W. Irish, A. C. Espenes, C. C. Clemens, Conrad Nelson, L. H. Pynn, W. D. Burford, F. W. Pitman, Calvin F. Schwenker, P. L. Cilley, W. L. Miller, C. Bonneville, R. C. Whelppley, Wm. Buchda, W. S. Woods, H. Goddard, Wm. Bauman, W. F. Ruehlman, E. G. Sloane, D. L. Wartinbee, F. L. Taylor, F. C. Herrington, W. E. Hanson, W. C. Stotera, G. W. Wolf.

CONTEST FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIP AT "U"

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—President Van Hise, chairman of the Rhodes scholarship committee has announced that the contest for the Wisconsin scholarship now lies between Phillip A. Knowlton of Wisconsin university and Harry Stevens of Lawrence university and Allen B. West of Ripon.

DELAY TO TUESDAY

President Joseph Boschert of the La Crosse Threshing Machine Manufacturing company this afternoon announced that the decision of his company on remaining in La Crosse would probably be given out next Tuesday. Only $17,000 remains to be subscribed and if this is secured before that time the plant will remain here. Otherwise negotiations will be closed with Cedar Rapids.

ATTORNEYS DELAY WALSH'S HEARING

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—John R. Walsh's next appearance in court will be his arraignment on a charge of misappropriating $500,000. Federal Judge Anderson this morning upheld 160 of the 182 indictments.

Attorneys obtained a delay in the arraignment. They demanded a bill of particulars. The government insisted Walsh be forced to plead. The court finally agreed to hear arguments Tuesday upon the application for a bill of particulars.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Mission Sunday school will hold their first sociable tonight in the Mission hall.

This branch of the work has grown by leaps and bounds. Not six weeks ago the Sunday school was organized with seven members. Now seventy names appear on the roll.

Every boy and girl who is not attending Sunday school elsewhere is invited to attend the Mission on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

A certain man is such a fine actor that his wife has never discovered he does not love her.

We will never know much about the nature of goodness until we know that goodness is natural.

FIRE SCARE IN ONALASKA

There was a fire scare in Onalaska this morning, a portion of the Onalaska Woolen mills catching fire. It was extinguished before any damage was done, however.

WANTS POLICE TO FORCE GIRL TO WED HIM

KENOSHA, Wis., March 15.—The police department of Kenosha had a new proposition handed it when Joseph Pink, an Italian, appiied at the police office and asked that an officer be sent to force Josephine Caira, a comely Italian girl of 16 years to accept his proposal of marriage. Pink had already secured a license for the marriage and had purchased furniture for a house and a weddig dress for his bride. He informed the police that he had given her the wedding ring some time ago but that when he had announced to her yesterday that she was expected to appear for the ceremony she had balked.

Police officers accompanied Pink to the home of Miss Caira but when they urged the marriage she refused to see Pink and declared that she would not marry him under any circumstances. She declared "He is entirely too strenuous a lover." The wedding ring was turned over to the officer to carry back to Pink and the girl told the officers that he had attempted to enforce his proposal of marriage at a point of a revolved and Pink was arrested. When searched he had a revolver in his pocket.

Instead of going to his own wedding he was taken to a justice court where he paid a fine of $25 and costs for carrying concealed weapons and gave a bond to keep the peace.

The girl said in court that she had formerly been in love with Pink but that he had acted in such a strenuous manner in regard to the wedding that she became disgusted. She brought the presents Pink had given her into court and insisted that they be returned to him by the court.

Prof. Harry Packman of Christ church, announces he will present with Christ church choir March 31 the "Passion service" by Gaul, composer of the "Holy City," "Ruth," "Ten Virgins," etc. It is a much heavier piece than the "Crucifixion" presented some time ago, and promises to be a rare musical treat.

STATE NEWS

RACINE.—Nels Johnson, a resident of this city for the last forty years, committed suicde at his home by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, death being instantaneous. He was 7 9years of age, and for some time had been in ill health.

BELOIT.—The funeral of Clinton Babbitt took place this afternoon. There were prayers at the house at 2 o'clock, and services in the chapel of the First Congregational church at 2:30 o'clock. Prof. J. A. Blaisdell of Beloit college gave the address.

KENOSHA.—The strike at the model plant of the Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery works was settled at noon on Thursday, and the seventy men who had quit work at the plant Wednesday morning returned to work. The strike was setled with a general conference between all of the men dissatisfied and the managers of the plant.

GREEN BAY.—The Brown county committee on public buildings has submitted a report, in which the erection of a new court house is favored. Some time ago the members of the state board of control condemned the condition of the present jail and court house, and the report of the supervisor substantiates its statement.

EAU CLAIRE.—J. M. Nash, head of the Amalgamated Theater circuit, is in the city conferring with Manager Armond and President Wheeler of the Chippewa Valley Electric Railroad company regarding the establishment of a summer theater at Lake Hallie, half way between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. The project is meeting with much favor and may go through.

BARABOO.—A telegram was received here on Thursday that the International Harvester company has transferred its iron mining property at North Freedom to the Wisconsin Steel company.

MANAWA.—The public schools of this village have been closed for the balance of the month on account of the alarming spread of smallpox in the village and vicinity. Seven families are under quarantine.

BELOIT.—The first commitment from Beloit to the state prison on the charge of being a common drunkard was this week, when Judge Rosa of the municipal court sentenced Joe McDonald to a term of one year.

MANITOWOC.—General Charles King, the soldier-author, has accepted the invitation of the local Camp Lawton post of the United Spanish-American War veterans to deliver the principal address here during the convention and state encampment on July 2, 3, and 4, and also preside as marshal of the day on July 4, the big day of the meet. At the convention it is planned to launch a boom for General King for national commander.

EAU CLAIRE.—Elsie Johnson of this city, aged 8 years, while coasting down a hill, ran into a tree, bumping her head. She apparently suffered no pain, however, and kept on coasting. Shortly after returning to her home she was stricken with convulsions, and died in great misery. Nine doctors were called in to consult on the case, but they were unable to give a satisfactory explanation. The doctors were greatly puzzled, and the case has created considerable interest.

A MARVELOUS CURE

Mrs. E. L. Shields, of Atlanta, Ga., Tells of Her Marvelous Restoration to Health and Strength, After Being Helpless for Months, by

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY CURE ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE TRIBUNE WHO SUFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASE.



MRS. E. L. SHIELDS.

READ MRS. SHIELDS'S STORY

"If there is any one in the whole world wants to know about Warner's Safe Cure, tell them that I owe my life to that medicine. It cured me when three doctors utterly failed even to give me relief.

"Eighteen years ago I was taken down with meningitis. I was very badly off and my doctors seemed unable to do much for me. After leaving my bed it was 3 months before I could walk. I had no use of myself at all. All I could do was to sit and read.

"Recently a neighbor handed me Warner's Safe Cure book. At that time I had little faith in medicine of any kind, for I had taken most everything without relief, and I had just about given up hope of ever getting well. But after reading your book I decided to try Warner's Safe Cure.

"I was astonished at its results, for after taking it 3 days I began to pick up. At the end of the first bottle I was able to clean my room.

"I am now entirely cured and can say without hesitation that my recovery is due to Warner's Safe Cure and nothing else.

"I have since recommended your Medicine to many others and shall always continue to do so, as I feel that my life was saved by it. Very gratefully yours.—Mrs. E. L. SHIELDS, 222 Courtlandt St., Atlanta, Ga., April 20, '06.

CURES KIDNEY DISEASE

When the kidneys are diseased the uric acid is not carried off, and this causes Gout, Lumbago, Rheumatism of the Joints, Rheumatism of the Muscles, Rheumatism of the Heart, Rheumatism everywhere.

In Bright's disease the bowels are often constipated and the liver torpid. Warner's Safe Pills quickly relieve this condition, and no ill after effect is experienced.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two sizes, and is sold by all druggists, or direct, at 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Refuse substitutes containing harmful drugs, which injure the system.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that WARNER'S SAFE CURE will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent, ABSOLUTELY FREE, postpaid, to any one who will write WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in La Crosse Tribune. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed. Our doctors will also send medical booklet containing descriptions of symptoms and treatment of each disease and many convincing testimonials free to every one.

WOMAN IS SANE

Rebecca E. Larson, a deaf and dumb woman of La Crosse, was adjudged sane this morning. Drs. George E. Powell and D. S. McArthur conducted the examination.

She was arrested some time ago while selling soap in La Crosse, upon complaint made by one of the assistants in L. Kleeber's office.

Poets are born, not paid.

ENGINE MEN BURNED IN CAB

A bad wreck occurred Wednesday evening on the Illinois Central railroad in which the engineer and the fireman of one of the freight trains in the wreck were burned in their cabs.

The wreck occurred near Menominee and the portion of the track where the wreck occurred, is also used by the Burlington road by trains which arrive at Grand Crossing. No. 59 and No. 51 were both about three hours late yesterday morning.

Two freight trains were running in opposite directions on double tracks and were passing one another when a car in one of the trains jumped the track and derailed the other train, threw the engine down a ten foot embankment, but did not turn it over, and after all the cars had piled upon the engine cab, they caught fire and burned the men to a crisp. They could not be found. Their names are not known here.

EASTER CLOTHES

SPRING HATS

You must see our line of Stetson and McKibbon Hats before buying. . . . We show everything that is new in both style and color.

Stetson's $3.50
McKibbon's $3.00
Reliable $2.00

New Neckwear 50 Cents



Our lines are very complete now and we are ready for you. You will no doubt want to appear right Easter Sunday and it will do no harm if you select your clothes now instead of waiting until the last minute. Let us show you our Roxboro system clothes this spring. They are different from the ordinary kind.

The Prices on Suits, Topcoats and Cravenettes range from



$10 to $30



NEW FANCY VESTS

The new College style..... $3.50
Some very nobby ones, at..... $2.50
Nice Wash Vests at..... $1.50

PAJAMAS

Soisette Cloth..... $3.00
Good Grade Madras..... $2.00
Fine Percales..... $1.50

BOY'S CLOTHES

Our new clothes for boys 8 to 16 years are in. We show the new "Norfolk," the "Buddy Tucker" and the long roll two-button, double breasted. The very latest patterns & colorings.

Good Suits, $3.50
Better Ones, $5.00
Best Ones, $7.50

New Hosiery 25 Cents

You certainly could not spend an hour more to your advantage than to spend it looking over our New Spring Lines.

COME BE A SPENDER

WESTBY'S 115-17 S. 4th St. La Crosse.

THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday, at 121 Main St., La Crosse, Wis.

A NEWSPAPER UNION LABEL FOR THE PEOPLE

A. M. BRAYTON, Editor and Publisher — F. H. BURGESS, Business Manager — W. V. KIDDER, City Editor

Daily by Carrier.....$5.00 per year
Daily by Mail.....$4.00 per year

Entered as Second-class Matter June 22, 1904, at the Postoffice at La Crosse, Wis., Under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Special Representatives: Payne & Young, Chicago, 948 Marquette Building; La Coste & Maxwell, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

FARMERS DISCUSS MAIL BUYING

(From The Chicago RETAILERS' JOURNAL.)

It is a hopeful sign when the farmers, the principal patrons of the mail order concerns, themselves begin to discuss seriously the possible menace to them of buying away from home.

Such a discussion took place recently at La Crosse, Wis., at a meeting of the Campbell Agricultural Horticultural and Dairy association. The mail order question was down for regular debate, and extensive arguments were presented on both sides.

The discussion was the result of anti-mail order agitation by THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE, one of the few dailies which have made special campaigns in favor of home trading, and the chief argument against mail buying was presented by W. E. Barber, president of the company which publishes that enterprising paper. THE TRIBUNE has just entered the LEE SYNDICATE, which owns also the Ottumwa Courier, the Davenport Times and the Muscatine Journal in Iowa, and the Courier-Post at Hannibal, Mo., and with additional capital and facilities no doubt will extend its anti-mail order fight proportionately.

ITS EFFORTS TO INTEREST THE FARMERS DIRECTLY IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE QUESTION DESERVE ESPECIAL INTEREST, FOR UNTIL THIS IS DONE THE MAIL ORDER PROBLEM WILL REMAIN.

THE TRIBUNE FOR HOME PEOPLE

At the head of these columns today is reproduced the comment of the RETAILERS' JOURNAL, one of the leading (if not THE leading) retail journals of the world, upon The Tribune's anti-mail order house campaign.

There is experienced by the management of The Tribune genuine satisfaction over the commendation of its course from so eminent an authority. The RETAILERS' JOURNAL has been a conspicuous figure in the anti-mail order fight, and its deep interest in the outcome guarantees the sincerity of its unsolicited encouragement.

Frequently people have said to us, "It don't pay you; you lose outside business and the home merchants don't appreciate it." We do not believe this. The merchants of La Crosse and vicinity are wide-awake men. They know the danger of the commodity trust, and they are combatting it with intelligence and energy. We have been gratified over the opportunity to co-operate with them in the past, and we will make good the prediction of The RETAILERS' JOURNAL that The Tribune will continue the fight with a wider and more potent reach. The mail order houses must go, whether they die a natural death or are executed by laws that shall be passed to stop their damaging incursions into the wealth of the country. It is papers like The Tribune, that value the prosperity of the home merchant more highly than the advertising of an infringing monopoly, that will eventually stand side by side with the merchants in the hour of victory.

EKERN'S ATTITUDE SPELLS STEPHENSON'S FALL

The announcement that the withdrawal of Irvine I. Lenroot from the senatorial race leaves Mr. Ekern free to return to the service of his own congressional district, is either untrue, or its "tips Senator La Follette's mitt."

When Mr. Ekern declined to support John J. Esch, it must have been in the interest of Mr. Lenroot, and under the direction of Senator LaFollette. If, upon the promised withdrawal of Mr. Lenroot, Mr. Ekern is free to support Mr. Esch, the indication is that the junior senator is not so deeply interested in the success of Mr. Stephenson as he was in that of Mr. Lenroot. If he were, Mr. Ekern would have been obliged to turn to Mr. Stephenson upon the retirement of Mr. Lenroot from the contest.

Therefore, if Mr. Lenroot does retire, and if Mr. Ekern assumes his discarded duty by the shifting of his support from Mr. Lenroot, not to Mr. Stephenson, but to Mr. Esch, it becomes apparent that Senator LaFollette's support of the Marinette man is merely tentative. In that case the sincerity of the whole Stephenson movement will be questioned, and Mr. Esch would loom up as the leading candidate.

ANTI-MAIL ORDER FRAUDS

There was never a good movement started that selfish and dishonest persons did not try to take advantage of it to serve the purposes of corrupt private greed. That seems to be true in the matter of th merchants' program against the mail order houses. The first expose of the fact comes from the St. Paul Trade Journal, which recites that country newspapers are telling how merchants are being called upon by persons claiming to be agents of leagues organizing to fight the mail order houses. They exhibit lists of alleged "joiners," and want $10 a year as a membership fee, to help carry on the work. The St. Paul paper says:

"Most of the "work" will be in the payment of salaries to the organizers of the "league and their agents. These leagues are being organized by sharp-witted or unscrupulous persons, who hope to be able to take advantage of the mail order agitation to put a few dollars in their own pockets. Little they care for the merchant outside of his money. Now, then, this is our advice to retail merchants on this matter. Turn down the organizers of so-called leagues, located in Chicago and other big cities. If you feel that you can help and ought to help in the battle against mail order competition, join your local association or organize one, if you have none. Help the county and state associations in their work and the national association in its work. Your own merchants' associations know better how to fight the mail order evil than any league, organized by outsiders, and your money will be spent to much better advantage in helping your own associations fight the battle than by contributing it to "leagues" for the support of their officers and traveling agents."

AN ASTOUNDING EXPOSURE

Elsewhere in this issue of The Tribune appears a letter from Dr. Wendell A. Anderson, exposing the wholesale appropriation of editorials by a local editor, palmed off as original. There has previously been reason to criticise the bodily reproduction of news articles original with other papers, run by this gentleman under "special" lines, but in that case criticism was confined to the "special" lines, which were an attempt to deceive by creating the impression that a large special service for immediate delivery was afforded, whereas re-print twelve to twenty-four hours late was provided. The charge made and amply substantiated by Dr Anderson, however, is much more serious. It deals with the theft of the best editorial works of the best writers, which are palmed off as original, to be attributed to the "clever" pen of one who did not, and probably could not, have produced them As the courts have held that a general copyright of an entire newspaper will not protect these editorials, and because to copyright each one of a dozen or more each day is out of the paying immense salaries to distinguished writers are at the mercy of plagiarists who stoop to impose upon them. It is no pleasant thing to find a man a counterfeit in what was esteemed his greatest achievements. An exposure of this sort must be a startling revelation to the journalistic fraternity. It is a shocking commentary upon both the moral perception and the intelligence of a professional man, that he habitually and constantly appropriates to his own use, and diverts to his own benefits, the best productions of his most able contemporaries. Happily, this is an isolated case, and the history of journalism shows few parallels.

It is rumored that spies are on the trail of Charley Schweizer and Dr. Gatterdam in the hope of catching them playing billiards in the La Crosse club. It is said this sort of thing goes on there regularly after darkness sets in.

The third-and-so-on-termers, for the most part supported by the machine, are doing so nicely in the primaries that it may become necessary to deal with them in the election.

Molliecoddle reformation cannot be entirely eliminated from the genuine article. Nature only can be held responsible.

It would be just as well to make it unanimous for Dr. Anderson, thus eliminating expense and effort.

LOST AMONG THE SUNDRIES

We quote from a standard stock-market report: "The wreck of the suburban train Saturday caused a drop in New York Central from 130 to 129, part of which was retrieved later. Otherwise the market was firm."

Perhaps it should be mentioned that the wreck referred to caused the death of twenty passengers and the injuring of one hundred and fifty others. None of this loss was retrieved later. To the innocent victims, the occurence was of a very permanent and important character. To the railroad that killed and maimed them it was a passing incident. At first blush the stock declined a full dollar a share, in view of the damages that would accrue. A second thought, however, showed this to be an exaggerated estimate. New York Central's gross earnings in 1906 topped ninety-two million dollars, against eighty-six millions the year before and seventy-eight millions in 1904. With money pouring in at this rate, to pay for twenty dead and one hundred and fifty injured passengers becomes a mere incidental expense, lost along with other trifling "sundries" in the great volume of the road's business. So the stock recovered.

How many readers of this magazine remember that the Baltimore and Ohio killed over a hundred passengers in two wrecks last November and December? Or the sixty-five killed in two Big Four wrecks within two days? Or the slaughter of about fifty on the Rock Island in January? Not many, we think.

The prime cause of the slaughter is an overloaded plant. The returns show that the slaughter increases in proportion as the plant is overloaded. An overloaded plant is highly profitable to the railroads. Their grand object is to make every rail carry just as many ton-miles and passenger-miles as possible.

This policy increases dividends—and the death-rate. The roads being operated for dividends it is manifestly absurd in the highest degree to expect them to change the policy. Until the public is ready to force a change it might as well whistle against the wind as to spend its breath in merely reproaching the roads. Forcing a change means, of course, more governmental "interference" with business. We must interfere, or else take the risk of being killed as philossophically as possible.—Saturday Evening Post.

WIFE AND GIRL PLEAD FOR HIM

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 15.—Jesse Garner of this city has been committed to the county jail for beating a young woman of his acquaintance. A little over a year ago he paid court to a young woman and to break up the courtship the mother sent her daughter to a convent where she still is. Gardner then transferred his affections to the mother who is a widow. The elder woman spurned him, however, and bought a pistol with which she managed to keep him from ever calling on her again.

Gardner soon after was married and was apparently unusually happy. Recently, however, he called on another young woman and presented her with a costly necklace and other presents. The latest love, however, was fickle, so when he met her on the street he tried to tear the necklace from her neck. The young woman screamed and the police coming on the scene placed Gardner under arrest.

When the trial was called both the young lady with the necklace and Gardner's wife appeared and pleaded in his behalf. He was given fifteen days in jail.

The man who is hunting for a martyr's crown never has head enough to

JUST LIFE



The Warring Scribes

(Osseo Recorder.)

As we have had quite a little about Moen's Valley. I think we will have a few lines about Person's Valley. I think if anybody is fit to be in the woods you should be there, for you are needed there.

You were talking about stories, but if you knew all the stories that were told in this country about you you would go straight up.

And now I see in the last paper that you was going to the jail. But they wouldn't look at you there. They would ship you on the first train to the insane asylum.

And you talk about jack-knifes, you never owned as much as a jack-knife.

And hold up people on the road that is something I don't know anything about. Only I see one that was going to give you a pair of black eyes, you better hold your horses because the jumping jack gained on you. Still you run like a rabbit, no one in this house talked more about you, than other people have. Now put this in your pipe and smoke it. And I am not done yet.

(The above is the last article that will be published regarding the above controversy in the Recorder. It does not interest our readers.—Editor.)

—W. V. K.

COMMUNICATION

Editor Tribune:

I was surprised while reading in The Tribune what a terrible city La Crosse has grown to be, as discovered by the preacher's association and their unknown dectectives. Isn't it strange what a wicked city we always are about election time and how we settle down after election and become one of the best, the cleanest and safest city in the country, a city a man can walk in in any hour of the day or night in perfect safety. If you had traveled around the country as I have for fifteen years and staid three or four weeks at a time in one place and when you'd get up in the morning and read in your morning paper of a shooting scrape, a cutting affray, or a hold-up or two the night before, you'd feel like thanking God you lived in La Crosse. Of course the ministers disclaime to belong to any political party, but if you notice they always get busy on the eve of election and are always lined up on the same side. Now I have no objections to our pastors so long as they attend to their church affairs, but I do object to sending my little boys and girls to church to hear the word of God preached and instead have them hear a sermon on slot machines, gambling, saloons or the Thaw case, and still we are asked why don't men do to church.

A. PETEY.

THE DEEP WATER PROJECT

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

Congress has shamefully neglected the Illinois and Mississippi river improvement project which is needed to provide a deep water way from Chicago to St. Louis and to the Gulf of Mexico. Every few years for a decade or more an appropriation has been made for a survey in anticipation of the beginning of the work, but all congress could be induced to do at the session just finished was to make another small appropriation for another survey. There were too many useless projects to be encouraged as special favors to particular congressmen for congress to have any time to think of the great and permanent needs of the whole middle west.

Illinois is not letting the matter drop. At the session of the legislature two years ago a commission was ordered to investigate the subject, and its report is now in the governor's hands, waiting for submission to the legislature. The report does two things. First, it shows the commercial importance of the project, which no one familiar with the situation can deny, but which it is very useful to have described in detail in an official report. Second, it gives the opinion of Engineers Randolph and Cooley on the practicability of the work.

It has not been decided as yet, apparently, just what legislation will be recommended by the governor to the legislature. Illinois could afford to build the deep water way all by itself. But it would not be right for Illinois to do it; and that for two reasons—first, because Chicago has already contributed the Chicago-Joliet section, the most costly and difficult part of the work, and, second, because the benefits will be spread over many surrounding states. Even if Illinois should improve the Illinois river, which it ought not to be called on sissippi would remain for congress to provide for.

If Illinois can start a movement among the middle western states strong enough to make congress understand that the time for dilatory measures has passed, and that this improvement should be commenced in the immediate future, it will be a good thing. The governor's full recommendations will be eagerly awaited.

BUSINESS AND SOCIOLOGY

(Chicago Tribune.)

Sociology is the science of social phenomena—of all that relates to society. A professor of that far ranging science has been studying that interesting phenomenon, the modern American business man. He has analyzed or dissected the business man so that he might be accurately described for the instruction of those who, while not in business, are brought in contact with the business man in almost every relation of life.

The professor reports that the social phenomenon he has had under his microscope has virility but not courage; brains but not culture; force but not character. The professor sees lack of courage in the refusal of the business man to conduct his business as leading sociologists would have him do it. He cannot forgive the cowardice of the Northwestern railroad in proceeding to build a new depot on a site which does not suit sociologists.

Doubtless the average business man has faults. Some business men have grave faults. Occasionally they lack the culture, the amiability, and the tolerant spirit which should characterize the thoughtful students of sociology. It is right that the modern business man should be told from time to time of his shortcomings so that he may improve himself.

The sociologist has cut up the business man. It is now somebody's turn to analyze the sociologist. He is a phenomenon, and not invariably a pleasing one. He must have his defects, for no man is perfect. Those who take the greatest pleasure in criticising others may themselves deserve a little criticism. It is possible that a scientific inquiry would show that the sociologist is weak where the business man is strong, and that while he abounds in culture he is not richly endowed with brains. One cannot have every good quality.

It has been said occasionally that some sociologists are too bumptious, are given to hasty and incorrect generalizations, and to laying claim to omniscience. If the average sociologist is open to these charges he ought to be glad to be told of it, so that he may mend his ways and become a more trustworthy critic.

KENOSHA CHURCH IS SPLIT BY SCANDAL

KENOSHA, Wis., March 5.—District Attorney R. V. Baker of this county announced here that Edward Conklin arrested at the village of Twin Lakes six months ago on a serious charge would be tried in the circuit court here next week. The case promises to be the most sensational ever tried in this section of the state. The complaint against Conklin was made by P. W. Murphy, a wealthy real estate dealer at Woodstock, Ill., who alleged that Conklin had improper relations with his wife, Clara Murphy. All of the parties are well known in Woodstock society and Conklin and Mrs. Murphy first met when they were singing in the choir of the Baptist church at Woodstock. Murphy got a divorce from his wife three days before Conklin was arrested. It is claimed that the church has been divided by the arrest and that the members of the congregation will insist that the full facts be brought out in the trial of Conklin. The defendant has employed two attorneys to defnd him and will make a hard fight against the charge.



Who Said Dinner?

Uh! xx!?--?!!x!!

!?!x--!--Cranky and?!x--!Becaus!--!--x!Don't Digest x?!--

There are many people who can see nothing good in a doughnut except the hole. For them there is nothing in this world but calamity. Their greatest trouble is to have to eat three times a day. The stomach is in rebellion, and this is immediately shown in a man's face. A man to be successful must have sunshine inside. The world already has too many dyspepsia faces that breathe disaster and gloom.

Stomach trouble is the most common cause of discontent, sour face, recklessness, disgust and lack of ambition. A bad stomach—there is the secret of many a failure. Anyone can have a good stomach, a strong stomach, a stomach that can take care of anything and everything that is put into it, no matter whether it is a very bad stomach or not.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this very thing. One ingredient of these little tablets digests 3,000 grains of food, and no matter how bad your dyspepsia or indigestion, they will digest everything in your stomach, thoroughly and completely, and better and more quickly than a good strong healthy stomach can do it. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will quickly cure loss of appetite, brash, irritation, burning sensations, nausea, heartburn, eructations, loss of vim and energy, bad memory, and dyspepsia and indigestion in their very worst forms.

No other little tablets in the world can do so much. You should carry Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets around with you wherever you go and take them after meals. Then only will you realize what it is to enjoy a meal, and what perfect digestion means. Your whole body and your mind will feel the effects; your vim will increase, you will be more satisfied with what the world does, you will think happier and be happier and your face will be one of supreme contentment. That will bring you success and then more success. Your face will bring you dollars. Try it. It will cost you just 50c for a package of these wonderful Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, at any drug store on earth.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 82 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

UNCLE JOE'S POSTSCRIPT

(Saturday Evening Post.)

Representative Cushman, of Washington came to Speaker Cannon with a letter written by the speaker himself.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I got this letter from you yesterday and I couldn't read it. After I studied it quite a spell I showed it to twenty or thirty of the fellows in the house and, between us, we have spelled out all the except those last three. We can't make them out. I want to know if you won't translate those last three words?"

Uncle Joe took the letter and studied it. "Those last three words that stuck you and everybody else," he said, "are 'Personal and Confidential.'"

Report of the Financial Condition of the

BATAVIAN NATIONAL BANK

Located at La Crosse, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 26th day of January, 1907:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$2,523,069.83
Overdrafts		542.62
U. S. bonds		400,000.00
Other bonds		73,221.46
Bank. house and fixtures.		75,000.00
5 pct. redemption fund		20,000.00
Cash and due from banks.		819,138.01
Total		$3,910,971.92

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$ 400,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	11,425.43
National bank notes outstanding	390,000.00
Deposits	3,008,536.49
Dividends unpaid	810.00
Certified checks	200.00
Total	$3,910,971.92

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LA CROSSE.

January 26th, 1907.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$3,047,380.51
Overdrafts		1,650.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Other bonds		191,050.00
Banking house		50,000.00
Other real estate		100.00
CASH RESOURCES		
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	$ 50,000.00	
With banks	610,185.50	
With treasurer of the U. S.	12,500.00	
In vaults	250,849.66	923,535.16
Total		$4,464,316.48

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 250,000.00
Surplus	250,000.00
Undivided profits	21,599.88
Circulation	250,000.00
DEPOSITS	3,692,716.60
Total	$4,464,316.48

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

Exchange State Bank

NORTH LA CROSSE.

Capital..... $25,000.00
Surplus..... 3,000.00

A genera lbanking business transacted.

OFFICERS—J. E. Wheeler, pres.; Orlando Holway, vice-pres; Jos. P. Gohres, cashier; Robt. B. Lowry, ass't cashier. Directors—J. E. Wheeler, Orlando Holway, W. B Tscharner, Wm. F. Gohres, S. J. Waite

Condensed Statement of the Condition of

THE STATE BANK OF LA CROSSE.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

At the Close of Business, Jan. 26, 1907.

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$689,780.34
Overdrafts	285.91
U. S. and other Bonds and Securities	71,629.25
Banking House and Fixtures	15,000.00
Due from Banks and in Vault	271,837.09
Total	$1,043,532.59

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	4,427.87
Deposits	939,104.72
Total	$1,043,532.59

There are a greaot many people who hope that Saint Peter is not using any ink on them, for, though they play cards in Lent, they refuse to play for prizes.

Your home in heaven may depend on what you are doing to make your home heavenly.

HERE WE ARE WITH EASTER SHOES!

And a Basket of EASTER EGGS with every pair of Children's Shoes. You are certainly going to have a pair of new shoes to add to your attire to make you look as fresh as the Easter Lillies that will be blooming all around you.



STYLE AND QUALITY YOU'LL FIND AT

J. S. ARENZ & COMPANY

:: 323 PEARL STREET. ::

MARCH 16th

Eat one Navel Orange Tomorrow

Navel Orange Day

To Help the Poor Grower in California.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17th.

"That's All."

JOHN C. BURNS

FRUIT HOUSE

SUCCESS LIKELY IN PLANS FOR AUTO BOAT GARAGE

INTEREST WEALTHY MEN IN BUILDING PROJECT

That a commodious and substantial motor boat garage will be in course of construction in this city within two weeks, with substantial financial backing and assurance of liberal patronage seems certain after an enthusiastic meeting of launch owners and buyers, at Elks club last night, at which twenty were present, and that many more were represented by proxy.

Various methods of construction were discussed, including piling and a house built upon floats, semi-circular and long, low houses and sectional floating houses. As spring ice jams and the rise and fall of the water makes the construction of such a garage a peculiar problem on the Mississippi a committee consisting of Ori J. Sorensen, E. P. Gleason and E. C. Brewer was appointed to investigate the cost and method of construction and the feasibility of various plans discussed.

Various sites were discussed, the two taking preference being in the harbor just north of State street and on the east short of Pettibone park, just north of the bridge. The convenience of the former was set forth, while the safety from ice jams was the strong point of the latter. A committee was appointed to consult with Captain W. A. Thompson of the federal river service and with aldermen and city officials, also with the Pettibone park commission on securing privilege of location and to decide, after investigation upon a site. This committee consists of D. S. Fairbairn, S. E. Allerton, A. F. Reitzel and Robert Hyde.

Up to this time the consideration had been for the organization of a stock company ,each member to subscribe according to the size of his boat and accompanying accommodations to the total cost which was roughly estimated at $3,000. If the garage contained twenty stalls this would make the average expense $150 each.

The proposition of interesting capital in building and operating the garage was then taken up. It was proposed that it might be constructed as an investment and operated privately, the stalls being rented out on leases. This discussion was brought about because of the wide diversity of demands of various owners, some wanting space for sixteen foot boats, while others desired shelter for fifty-foot cruisers, among the latter being Mr. Hyde who has just closed an order for a handsome fifty-foot boat. The following committee was appointed to interview capital upon this latter plan: S. E. Allerton, A. F. Reitzel, W. F. Hurtgen and John P. Salzer.

A. F Reitzel submitted to the meeting a sketch of a plan for a garage. It was semi-circular in design, to round out into the river and boats to occupy stalls as engines occupy a round house. According to the sketch thirty-two foot boats would be accommodated in any stall. Each stall was made private, opening into a rotunda in the center and each owner would carry his latch key. Space was provided for a ladies' reception room, an office, bedroom and workshop for a regularly employed mechanic and surmounting the house was a cupola or band stand in which band concerts could be given in the summer time. The theory of the boat house was pile construction. This design was thought to be impracticable, however,as if it were made large enough to accommodate fifty-foot launches, it would extend into the channel of the river and would interfere with transportation, therefore precluding the possibility of gaining permission for its construction in a desirable location.

It is proposed to place a competent man in charge, together with a boy to permit continuous service, to brilliantly light it, equip it with telephones and other conveniences. Gasoline, oils, tools, accessories, parts of engines, refreshments, minnows, cigars, fishing tackle, etc., would be kept at the boat house office for the convenience of boatmen securing stalls, and altogether the plans outlined were for a thoroughly modern equipment.

The committees appointed were authorized to investigate immediately and report at another mass meeting which will be held at the Elks club Monday evening, March 18. In case the report of the committees indicates it will be feasible to go on with the scheme the construction of the garage will be started immediately and the contractors will be instructed to figure on completing it before the first of May.

Those present at the meeting were A. F. Reitzel, L. J. Killian, E. C. Brewer, S. E. Allerton, E. R. Shirley, O. J. Sorensen, A. Holbek, H. C. Evenson, W. F. Hurtgen, D. S. Fairbairn, R. T. Case, Paul Lutz, W. A. Wager, Dr. Clements, J. R. Trautner, manager of the Red Wing Boat company, Oscar Hulberg, W. V. Kidder, E. P. Gleason, John B. Hettinger and Henry H. Neibuhr. A large number of others were represented by proxy.

FRANKLIN CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS

The following officers were elected at the regular meet of the Franklin club last evening:

President—Prof. Harry Spence.
Vice president—C. C. Looney.
Treasurer—M. M. Downey.
Regent—H. G. Hayden
Sergeant at arms—C. H. Berry.
Directors—D. L. Wartinbee, George B. Marvin and Thomas Morris.

The question for debate last evening was "Resolved, That a Limited Censorship of the Press Is Desirable."

The jury decided unanimously for the affirmative, which was upheld by H. G. Hayden assisted by W. E. Barber and Harry Spence. The negative was argued by F. Schwenker assisted by M. M. Downey and D. L. Wartinbee.

The question for debate on April 4 will be "Resolved ,That the Resignation of John C. Spooner from the United States Senate is for the Best Interests of Wisconsin." The affirmative will be led by Otto Bosshard and the negative by W. E. Barber.

COMMITTEE TO BOOM AUDITORIUM

Under the direction of a committee of citizens, who will provide speakers to explain the bonding question which is to be voted upon by the people of La Crosse at the next spring election, a thorough campaign in favor of the auditorium will be made.

It is probable that the auditorium agitators will be given permission to speak at both the republican and democratic rallies, as the question is not one of politics but of general interest to the city.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate 600 singers at the local hotels.

Mrs. Marcus Anderson is celebrating her sixty-sixth birthday. For the past eight years it has been an annual custom for her friends to make her natal day a holiday. Congratulatory letters from friends and relatives were received this morning.

COFFEE AILS

LEAVE WHEN YOU USE

POSTUM

"There's a Reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

CITY NEWS

Vote for George Young for city treasurer, March 19.

Robert Hyde has closed a contract for two launches, a fifty-foot cabin boat and a fourteen-foot "tender."

Hard maple, good second growth oak and soft wood for sale. S. Boma, new phone 882 C; old 2602.

He had no coat upon his back,
J. R. Trautner, manager of the Red Wing Boat Manufacturing company, spent last evening and a part of today in the city among boat buyers.
But had one on his tongue,
And Rocky Mountain Tea, it's said,
Kept him from being hung.
(Bad breath.)
Ask your druggist.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Burgess, Fifth and King streets, yesterday, a boy.

Dr. Will Powell, diseases of women.

E. P .Gleason has ordered a twenty-foot Red Wing speed boat for spring delivery.

The ice is expected to go out of the river within the next couple of weeks.

Fine electric chandeliers. Colby.

The Elks hold one of their regular semi-monthly informal socials and dancing parties this evening.

Invitations are being issued for the Elks' Easter ball.

Wrinkles are age-tellers. Drive them away by taking 'Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It's better than cosmetics. It does the business. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.
Ask your druggist.

Old prophets of the weather declaire the "backbone of winter" has ben fractured in several places.

H. M. Swarthout of this city, is visiting in Midway.

Dr. George Powell, consulting physician and surgeon.

C. P. Thompson and R. J. Russell were in Milwaukee on business Wednesday.

Vote for Frank W. Collier, republican candidate for city clerk.

George Minkle, who has been visiting in New Albin for the last few days, has returned to his home in this city.

Excellent carriage line. Phone 179. Gateway City Transfer Line.

Captain C. H. Rawlinson and Lieutenant Hale have returned from Mauston where they have been viewing the inspection of Company D.

It flows like fire through your veins; it does the work. If you're wasting away day by day, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.
Ask your druggist.

The funeral of Mrs. Robert Stogdill was held this afternoon from the residence, 1516 South Twelfth street. Interment was made at Oak Grove cemetery.

Mrs. Donlon of Lansing, Ia., is at a local hospital receiving treatment.

Mrs. Frank Slocum of Avon street, is ill at her home.

MAY REPEAT MOCK TRIAL AT HOUSTON

A committee to look into the advisability of repeating at Houston, the mock trial recently given at the La Crosse high school, has been appointed by the Lincoln-Douglas Debating society.

A number of Houston people who were in La Crosse at the time of the mock trial have expressed a desire to have it repeated at Houston.

The committee to look into the affair is composed of Carl Jungbluth, Hugo Schaldach and Ike Strauss.

WILL APPOINT ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

The appointment of an electrical inspector for the city must be made within the next thirty days, according to the ordinance recently passed by the common council. Mayor Torrance will make the appointment.

FRACTURES TWO RIBS

Henry Kentheimer, 613 North Ninth street, fell from a stepladder Wednesday evening and fractured two ribs. The injury was most painful. Dr. F. C. Suiter was called and reduced the fracture.

He is resting easily today.

Tribune by mail $2.50 per year.

W. T. IRVINE, OPTICIAN

GRADUATE ILL. COLLEGE OF OPTICS CLASS 1898.

Specialist in correcting defects of vision with proper glasses. Most all cases of eye trouble, including Granulated Lids, Smarting of the eyes, Red Eye lids, Headaches, Nervousness, loss of sleep, poor Appetite, etc., are caused by defects of the eyes. Before you risk a surgical operation or a course of medical treatment consult me about your eyes. I can save you money and restore your eyes to perfect vision and comfort. Medicines and operations are usually both dangerous and unnecessary.

429 MAIN STREET 429

YOUR CLOTHES, YOUNG MAN!



Ederheimer, Stein & Co.
MAKERS

THAT young woman likes to see you well dressed. It's easy to buy a new Suit and Hat, but **Any** suit and hat will not do. She knows shape and style and finish as well as she knows materials. She is "sizing you up" to see if you have good taste and judgment. She knows it is just as cheap to be stylish and put up a natty front as it is to be careless and old fashioned in the selection of your wearing apparel. Her preference is **Kuppenheimer or Ederheimer, Stein & Co.—**

SUITS

because they keep their shape and always retain their appearance of style and freshness.

Then there are other things. Lilacs alone don't make spring. There must be the grass and the birds, and the leaves and the sunshine. Neither does a new Suit alone make an appropriate spring outfit for men. They should be as complete as nature in dressing for the occasion.

NEW HATS,
NEW LINEN,
NEW STOCKINGS
UNDERWEAR

and other Furnishings are essential.

Don't Forget

THE NECKTIES.

We have more and more stylish and better things for less money than any other store in the city.

Let us outfit you.



"SPRING IT"

It is just the right time to "spring" a new spring hat. Do it now. Our line has no equal in the Northwest



PETER NEWBURG, 324-26 PEARL

LA CROSSE MAN IS AN OFFICER OF BOTTLERS

CONVENTION TOLD TO BE CAREFUL OF LABELS

At the closing session of the Wisconsin Bottlers association at the Blatz hotel, Milwaukee, yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected:

President—Martin Schultz, Milwaukee.

Vice president—C. P. Thompson, La Crosse.

Secretary—J. R. Reiter, Milwaukee.

Treasurer—Hugo Altschwager, Milwaukee.

Trustees—Fred Schneider, Milwaukee; John Melster, Whitewater; John Graf Jr., Milwaukee; Martin Fishbach, Milwaukee; Adolph Engel, Fond du Lac; Oscar Husting, Milwaukee; F. M. Eaton, Watertown; F. A. Boettcher, Sheboygan; Otto A. Klein, Burlington.

Preceding the election, Thomas E. Lannen, a Chicago pure food expert, in his address warned the association especially to exercise great care in labeling bottles that contained extracts or alcohol.

"The government is attempting to place a high standard on all beverages especially beer and to compel the bottlers to state on their labels exactly what proportion of alcohol or acid the beverage contains," said Mr. Lannen.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the executive committee to secure evidence and take legal steps against all bottlers who refill bottles not belonging to them. The date of the next convention has not been set, but will be in Milwaukee during the later part of March next year.

What a fool habit swearing is! Even a man who swears occasionally shudders to hear another man using a string of oaths.

TOO FAST FOR OTHER BASKET BALL TEAMS

Unless some local athletes pluck up courage enough to play with them the Y. M. C. A. basketball team is apt to grow rusty from lack of practice.

With the glowing record that the local Y. M. C. A. team has established, there are few teams in the state that are willing to meet it

CITY SAVED MONEY ON PIPE CONTRACT

About $1,500 is saved by the city for La Crosse by having the city buy the pipe, valve boxes, and hydrants to be used in the water main extensions contemplated for next year.

The contract for laying the pipe will probably be let some time early in April. The contract for furnishing the pipe and valve boxes was awarded to the W. A. Roosevelt company. R. D. Wood & Co. of Philadelphia, secured the hydrant contract.

BOYS OF CITY MISSION WILL BOWL FOR PRIZES

A bowling tournament will be held Wednesday evening at the Association hall for the boys' teams of the City Mission.

The following prizes have been offered by the local merchants: Suits of clothes, watch, football, catchers' gloves, bowling shoes, baseball shoes, tennis shoes, sweater, ball and bat, meal ticket and harmonica.

BOYS PULL "23" FIRE ALARM BOX

Two unnecessary runs were caused the fire departments yesterday afternoon and evening to box No. 23 at the corner of Front and State streets.

It is thought that the box was pulled by some mischievous person. The police are now on the lookout.

In a recent shooting match at Boyese, Wyo., between Misses Katherine esen, Wyo., Miss Katherine Handley Handley and Jack Martin, scout and dead shot, the woman won.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK IN RUBBER MILLS TODAY

AGREEMENT IS REACHED WITH THE MANAGEMENT

The strike at the La Crosse Rubber Mills company has been called off, the men all returning to their posts this morning. The strike was caused by an attempt of the management to place the operators in the shoe department under the same regulations governing the employes of the other departments.

The idea was to withhold two weeks' pay in order to give the clerks and superintendents time to compute the individual accounts of the men. Nineteen of the men refused to work under this rule and a walkout was the result. An agreement was made yesterday afternoon, however, under which the men will return to their places and abide by the pay rules of the company.

INDICTED MAN GONE

COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—The sensational disappearance of Charles E. Burr, one of the members of the board of public service, indicted for bribery by the special grand jury, has led to fears that he has committed suicide. All efforts to find him have thus far proved unavailing. Judge Evans set the trial of the indicted men for today. Edward Moriarity, former secretary of the city board of health, indicted for embezzlement, is also missing.

The Euterpean fraternity will hold a regular meeting this evening in the parlors of the King Street Methodist Episcopal church. A nature program wil be taken up for exemplification and discussion.

Love your neighbors.

BUSINESS MEN TO TALK BUILDING AT BANQUET

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL THEN BE SOLICITED

It is announced today that the business men's banquet, at which will be discussed ways and means of raising further money for the new Y. M. C. A. building, will be held Thursday, April 11, probably at one of the church auditoriums. Among the speakers will be Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Other speakers will be announced later .

It is proposed, after the feast, to discuss the new building project and solicit subscriptions. A committee of business men will be appointed to solicit among business men, as the young men's committee is soliciting aomng young men at present.

Democratic Candidate for City Comptroller.

I have been deputy comptroller since last fall and know what the office requires. Your vote and support is respectfully asked for. Primary election, Tuesday, March the 19th.

Truly yours,
E. SCHEUFLER.

DIAMONDS

Our stock of fine Diamonds has lately been largely increased. Among our new goods are 1 ct., 1¼ ct., 1½ ct. sizes that are remarkably white and brilliant. We have bought our goods at as low a price as is possible to get white and perfect diamonds, and offer them at a small advance over the prices we pay. We have some very fine single stone diamond rings from $25.00 to $60.00.

IRVINE'S

Our success in business is proof we satisfy our customers' wishes.

TRIBUNE WANTS

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks completes, tools given, wages Saturdays. Board provided. Positions guaranteed. Top wages paid. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Write for illustrated catalogue, Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good sausage maker and meat cutter. Address X Tribune.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced girl, good cook. Mrs. Holway, 1419 Cass street.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework, three in family. Apply 217 South Fifteenth.

WANTED — Girls at La Crosse Cracker company.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, 1532 Madison.

WANTED—Three more girls. Steady work, good pay. Apply Star Knitting company.

WANTED—A competent girl for kitchen. Mrs. Salzer, 233 South Ninth.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Saloon. Inquire 217 South Thir dstreet.

FOR SALE—Draught team ;a bargain. Address J. H. K., care Tribune.

FOR SALE—House and lot at a bargain. 618 South Fifth street.

FOR SALE—Two National cash registers at the Bodega. Freas & Dumke.

FOR SALE—One New Oliver. Inquire A.

FOR SALE—A fine building lot on corner of Main and Seventeenth, southeast exposure. Inquire 206 South Seventh.

FOR SALE—424 Mill street, four White Wyandotte cockerels, $2.50 each, bred from first prize winners, scoring up to 95 at La Crosse show. Theodore Hewes, judge.

FOR SALE—Cement well curbing. Cheaper than lumber and everlasting. Also building blocks. Prices right. Rehfuss, Sixteenth and Winnebago. Old phone 2201.

SOME furniture, roll top desk, top buggy, at 801 Cass.

FOR SALE—An exceptional opportunity, an established business on a paying basis. Address, Opportunity, care Tribune.

FOR SALE—Dry wood, C. O. D. Gateway City Transfer Line.

FOR SALE—Bedstead, dresser, commode, tables, chairs, book case, wardrobe, couch, carpets, rugs, wood heating stove, office desk, spring cot, etc., 221 North Seventh street.

FOR SALE—Launch, length twenty-four feet, beam five feet, five horsepower, double cylinder engine. Boat and engine in perfect order . Used two seasons. Clark & Clark, 322 South Fifth street.

FOR SALE — Eighteen-foot launch, three horsepower. 615 South Seventh street. Price $90.

A SODA FOUNTAIN and a Restaurant outfit. Inquire Prop., Hotel Bronson.

LOST

LOST—Dog, black and tan, female, light brown, return 1228 Ferry for reward.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Typewriters, at S. J. de Ranitz & Co., 500 Main street.

FOR RENT—Furnished room, 139 South Ninth street.

FOR RENT—May 1, eight room modern house. 232 South Eleventh street.

FOR RENT—Rooms for light housekeeping, furnished or unfornished. 315 South Fifth.

FOR RENT—Good farm, one mile from city. Good opportunity if taken at once. Call 624 South Third.

FINANCIAL

LOANS made salaried people on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons No removal, no publicity. La Crosse Mortgage & Loan Co., 822 Main Street, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Horse clipping at E. R. Savage's shop, 219 North Third street. Work guaranteed. Prices right. Both phones. W. D. Adams, manager.

FOUND—Ice cream at the Royal, 25 cents per quart.

WANTED—Typewriting job work. Prices reasonable. Call or address 129 South Seventh street,

FURNITURE stored. Old phone 3304; new phone, 369.

HORSES clipped by power at E. M. Lockman's, 316 Jay street. J. A. Wilhelm.

PLUMBING AND HEATING—F. M. Branson & Son. Both phones. 323 Jay street.

WANTED—A second hand safe. Apply T. H. F., care Tribune office.

CARPETS CLEANED and laid. E. Mabie, 320 South Seventh street, New phone, 635A.

The average lawyer talks as much about his cases as a fond mother does of her children.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

(Continued from Page One.)

methods in journalism were being scrutinized, and might have been heeded to your possible advantage and future comfort.

Time passed and my attention was again attracted to your methods when the following item appeared in the Leader-Press, an evening paper also under your control and management but with a different editor, who I believe to be a gentleman, as are all those connected with you on both papers, so far as I know.

Leader-Press, Feb. 14th.—"Perhaps many local people do not realize that it is the impression the Leader-Press and Chronicle make abroad that has given La Crosse the reputation of being one of the best cities of its size in the country. * * * People all over the country have gradually accepted the idea that Superior and Racine and Madison and Green Bay and Sheboygan are not nearly as good cities as La Crosse.

The above was supplemented the next morning, Feb. 16th, in the editorial columns of the Chronicle by the following:

"Going Some"

"A citizen whose opinion we value said yesterday that he had never dared to hope for the time when La Crosse would have so good a newspaper as The Chronicle is and has been for the past year."

It does not seem quite clear why you quoted from, merely, a plain "citizen" instead of "prominent," or "well known," or "good," or the "old subscriber," or "business man of long standing," or "public opinion," all of which you seem to have right in the office for such occasions.

These two items, in connection with that first cited, "The Chronicle sets the pace," decided me to keep a memorandum of the "pace," for a short time, from that day, and compare some of your editorials with what appeared in others papers to see how nearly they approximated, quoting one of your sparkles of wit, "one of those interesting syllogisms which lead up to a distinction without a difference."

Before giving the results in detail, permit me to explain what has been referred to as "incidental" mention of a paper credited for an editorial, by quoting from the Chronicle, Feb. 14th, first column, the following:

"**SMOTHERED PATENTS:** There was rendered in December last by the United States circuit court of appeals in the first circuit a decision in a patent case, which in the dissenting opinion of Judge Aldrich, of the United States district court of New Hampshire, discusses a novel principle of great interest in this day of trusts and their energies. The facts of the case, recites the New York Times, are briefly these:"

The long editorial follows, correctly quoted, but what appears above as original from your pen was also copied from the same editorial in the Times of Feb. 11th, with exception of the words "recites the New York Times," and the substitution of "Smothered Patents" for "Patents Withheld from Use." Possibly you may have considered the editorial made more effective by changing the heading, or it may have been done to illustrate how fully your office met the requirements mentioned in the following, in the same columns that day:

"Possibly"

"It may turn out that a few three-deck foreheads in the sanctum are quite as useful in the making of a newspaper as a white elephant in the pressroom."

The New York Times is one of the leading newspapers of this country, with a large corps of able writers, and it cannot have escaped your observation that any article copied into its columns, without original comment leading up to it, whether it be five lines or a hundred, is invariably credited thus: "From The Milwaukee Journal," "From The Milwaukee Sentinel," etc.

In regard to everything herein copied from the Chronicle for comparison, it is to be distinctly borne in mind that I do not refer to syndicate editorials or plate matter, which can be bought at so much a yard or pound, of which we see so much.

Attention is now invited to some of your "editorial comments," (with a few good natured reflections of my own, suggested by the context,) commencing on the same day the valued opinion of "Citizen" was given to the public, in connection with editorials and original articles from the editorial pages of other newspapers, printed in each instance several days prior to their appearance in the Chronicle, where they were published without quotation marks or being credited to their apparently original source. To be perfectly fair the extracts have been made only on consecutive days for the time covered, two weeks, although you must be aware that the same conditions prevailed before and have continued since that period. Also, on account of the large amount of copy, the selections are made from only two outside newspapers, (and not all issues of those) notwithstanding "there are others." Below are four of your editorials, of Feb. 16th, side by side with some which appeared in the papers named three days before, and were it not for the changed and added headlines one would think you had good cause for action against the Times and Ledger for publishing on the 13th just what you were going to say on the 16th. In any event you can hurl at them the anathema of the Monk of old, under similar circumstances, "Accursed be they who have said our good things before us."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.
Editorial, second column.

Royalty in a Pretty Rage:

It is hard to believe that the German emperor has really interested himself in the old squabble of two wine agents as to what brand of champagne should be used for advertising purposes at the launching of a yacht in the United States, and yet the cable dispatches gravely announce that the ambassador from this country has fallen into serious disfavor with the kaiser because he presented at court a man who was somehow connected with an episode which over here was regarded as important only by those whose wine was and was not used. This is a most remarkable direction for the imperial mind to take, confronted, as that mind is, by so many and so much weightier problems. To be sure, it was the emperor's own yacht over which the rival agents squabbled, and it was a French champagne that took the place of the German one that somehow got lost in the course of the proceedings of that remote day, but if the kaiser is interested he is, and it wouldn't be like him to pretend that he wasn't when he was. Somebody should tell him, though, that his rage now is a much better advertisement for the hated rival than was the original substitution.

* * *

Going Some

A citizen whose opinion we value said yesterday that he had never dared to hope for the time when La Crosse would have so good a newspaper as The Chronicle is and as it has been for the past year.

* * *

A Competitor for Standard Oil:

Denatured alcohol, found superior to gasoline in hauling automobiles, when used to the best advantage, must sell "at 22 cents a gallon to compete with gasoline at 20 cents," the experts of the Automobile Club of America declare. Minister Squires and other United States officials have reported that alcohol is being manufactured in Cuba from base molasses at a cost of 10 cents a gallon. Millions of gallons of this molasses are annually wasted. It costs 3 cents a gallon delivered in New Orleans, New York and Boston, and two gallons will make a gallon of alcohol. The total cost of the product after distillation would be 9.4 cents a gallon.

New York Times, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

ROYALTY IN A RAGE.

It is hard to believe that the German Emperor has really interested himself in the old equabble of two wine agents as to what brand of champagne should be used for advertising purposes at the launching of a yacht in the United States, and yet the cable dispatches gravely announce that the Ambassador from this country has fallen into serious disfavor with the Kaiser because he presented at Court a man who was somehow connected with an episode which over here was regarded as important only by those whose wine was and was not used.

This is a most remarkable direction for the imperial mind to take, confronted, as that mind is, by so many and so much weightier problems. We all know of somebody nearer home who has attention for not a few things, but we do not recall that he ever took side in a matter as small as this. To be sure, it was the Emperor's own yacht over which the rival agents squabbled, and it was a French champagne that took the place of a German one that somehow got lost in the course of the proceedings of that remote day, but—oh, well, if the Kaiser is interested he is, and it wouldn't be like him to pretend that he wasn't when he was. Somebody should tell him, though, that his rage is a much better advertisement for the hated rival than was the original substittuion.

New York Times, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.
(No Heading.)

Denatured alcohol, found superior to gasoline in hauling automobiles, when used to the best advantage must sell "at 22 cents a gallon to compete with gasoline at 20 cents," the experts of the Automobile Club of America declare. Minister Squires and other United States officials have reported that alcohol is being manufactured in Cuba from base molasses at a cost of 10 cents a gallon. Millions of gallons of this molasses are annually wasted. It costs 3 cents a gallon delivered in New Orleans, New York, and Boston, and two gallons will make a gallon of alcohol. The total cost of the product after distillation would be 9.4 cents a gallon.

Denatured alcohol can be produced at 14.2 cents a ballon at points in the west, where corn is 30 cents a bushel, and at 18.4 cents where corn brings 43 cents a bushel. It seems not improbable, therefore, that an important competitor of the Standard Oil company's product will soon be placed on the market.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Spelling Reform to Date:

Though spelling reform may be still regarded as a "contemporary" topic of discussion, the particular effort of Mr. Carnegie's "board" seems already to have passed into history, to join many similar efforts in the past. Perhaps a few of its suggested emendations may gain gradual acceptance, as did a few of Noah Webster's many attempts to improve upon existing use, but conservative inertia grows no easier to overcome as a written language spreads, and accepted forms become familiar to constantly increasing numbers. Centuries ago, when comparatively few people could write or read, there were few to care how any word was spelled, and each writer spelled it as he saw fit. The process of "simplification" was then a natural one, though it went on slowly. Since reading and writing have become universal, the task of the simplifier has been infinitely magnified. It is not only the opposition of scholars that he must contend against; it is still more the opposition of the "plain people" who care neither for etymology nor for phonetic exactitude, but who have spent too much time over the spelling book to listen patiently to a proclamation that what they have been learning is all wrong. They have learned it, and it serves their purpose . Professor Matthews or President Roosevelt may spell as he thinks best, but they will not change their habits at anybody's bidding. As a matter of fact, the president's unfortunate "order" probably did more to kill the recent revival of this old "reform" than any hostile criticism could have done, and the present apologetic attitude of the simplifiers is in pathetic contrast with the confidence with which they announced the beginning of their reform. The list of simplified words has already dwindled; the more daring innovations have been practically dropped, and the reformers seem disposed to accept the wise conclusion that the forces which determine the form and use of any language are beyond the control of individual authority.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLERS.

Though spelling reform may still be regarded as a "contemporary" topic of discussion, the particular effort of Mr. Carnegie's "board" seems already to have passed into history, to join many similar efforts in the past. Perhaps a few of its suggested emendations may gain gradual acceptance, as did a few of Noah Webster's many attempts to improve upon existing use, but conservative enertia grows no easier to overcome as a written language spreads and accepted forms become familiar to constantly increasing numbers.

Centuries ago, when comparatively few people could write or read, there were few to care how any word was spelled, and each writer spelled it as he saw fit. The process of "simplification" was then a natural one, though it went on slowly. Since reading and writing have become universal, the task of the simplifier has become infinitely magnified. It is not only the opposition of scholars that he must contend against; it is still more the opposition of the "plain people" who care neither for etymology nor for phonetic exactitude, but who have spent too much time over the spelling book to listen patiently to a proclamation that what they have been learning is all wrong. They have learned it, and it serves their purpose. Professor Matthews or President Roosevelt may spell as he thinks best, but they will not change their habits at anybody's bidding.

As a matter of fact, the President's unfortunate "order" probably did more to kill the recent revival of this old "reform" than any hostile criticism could have done, and the present apologetic attitude of the simplifiers is in pathetic contrast with the confidence with which they announced the beginning of their reform. The list of simplified words has already dwindled; the more daring innovations have been practcially dropped, and the reformers seem disposed to accept the wise conclusion that the forces which determine the form and use of any language are beyond the control of individual authority.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Errant Colorado River:

The Colorado river is again turned temporarily from its truant courses. The new channels, 80 feet deep, through which it plunged in 1905 into the vast Colorado desert, 280 feet below the sea-level, are running dry to the billowy inland sea created by the breaks. The river was curbed last Thanksgiving day, at an expense to the Southern Pacific company of $1,250,000, only to burst its banks in December. The 20 miles of dikes will again be threatened by the floods of March, and irrigated lands, fertile as the Nile valley, valued at $100,000,000, will be placed again in jeopardy. It is doubtful whether congress will act, according to the president's recommendation, with a grant of money that would insure the completion of the work.

New York Times, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.
(No Heading.)

The Colorado river is again turned temporarily from its truant courses. The new channels, eighty feet deep, through which it plunged in 1905 into the vast Colorado Desert, 280 feet below the sea-level, are running dry to the billowy inland sea created by the breaks. The river was curbed last Thanksgiving Day, at an expense to the Southern Pacific Company of $1,250,000, only to burst its banks in December. The twenty miles of dikes will again be threatened by the floods of March, and irrigated lands fertile as the Nile Valley, valued at $100,000,000, will be placed again in jeopardy. It is doubtful whether Congress will act, according to the President's recommendation, with a grant of money that would insure the completion of the work.

The relationship of these editorials seems quite plain, and the first thought of the layman would be that there must be some mistake, since newspapers exchange with one another and any articles tainted in such manner would be sure to be seen by the editors of the papers where they first appeared. This would be true of papers in this state or contiguous territory, but it is a comparatively easy matter to exchange the Leader-Press for a remote journal, of which the Chronicle could make use, or to obtain such papers in exchange for advertising. In either event the Chronicle would never be seen by the other parties, except by accident, and there will be no denial that one or the other of the above methods is adopted in this case.

I am aware that on one occasion last summer when demolishing one of your straw men, you said to your readers, "We waste no gray matter in the demonstration of axioms," and probably the paralleled editorials may be too exiomatic to receive your attention, but if the above should happen to be considered, how would it do to have it included in certain newspaper talk which you then suggested certain persons should clip out, "Past it in diaries or tuck it away in purses, or mail it to intimate friends, or carry it around and read it to one another?"

With respect of the following, about censorship, how well it exemplifies the force of the statement contained therein, "That all newspapers will always reach a right conclusion as to what they should print * * * is not to be maintained."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial ,first column.

Ridiculous Plea for Censorship:

It tries the patience to see how many legislators are trying to get a cheap reputation for virtue, just now, by offering bills to restrict the fullness with which newspapers may report the proceedings of criminal trials. Representative Wharton, with the grotesque exaggeration of the resolution he introduced in congress, carried this folly to a greater extent than have any like notoriety-hunters in the state legislatures, but the proposed measures are all alike in that they assume the existence of a wholly imaginary necessity and clamor for action that is neither possible nor desirable. That all newspapers will always reach a right conclusion as to what they should print and what they should suppress is not to be maintained, but there are already adequate laws for the punishment of individual offenses, and the idea of establishing a general and continuous censorship is unworthy of serious consideration.

New York Times, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

SILLY CRIES FOR A CENSORSHIP

It tries the patience to see how many legislators are trying to get an extremely cheap reputation for virtue, just now, by offering bills to restrict the fullness with which newspapers may report the proceedings of criminal trials. Representative WHARTON, with the grotesque exaggeration of the resolution he introduced in Congress, carried this folly to a greater extent than have any like notoriety-hunters in the State Legislatures, but the proposed measures are all alike in that they assume the existence of a wholly imaginary necessity and clamor for action that is neither possible nor desirable. * * *

That all newspapers will always reach a right conclusion as to what they should print and what they should suppress is not to be maintained, but there are already adequate laws for the punishment of individual offenses, and the idea of establishing a general and continuous censorship is unworthy of serious consideration. * * *

In considering what you had to say on the 20th, below, about "Non-Existent Right" and "Conclusions and Delusions" one is left in doubt whether both of these headlines may not have been intended to apply to the original article in the same column on colonization in the Thirteenth ward. The article is copied merely to show those Eastern writers that they cannot always guess just whatis going to be said here, especially when it relates to weighty matters like this, instead of the Reichstag or the Duma.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

A Non-Existent Right:

Israel Harris, the negro sergeant, whose military career was so suddenly closed at Brownsville, told the investigating senators, among other things, that, while he had, as a rule, avoided trouble by not going where he was not wanted, yet he felt keenly his deprivation of what he called "the American right" of going where he pleased. That sounds well at first hearing, but admiration for it decidedly wanes as we recall the unquestionable fact that there is not, never has been, and never will be, any such American right for men of any color. For every one of us innumerable places are closed altogether, and innumerable others are open only on stern conditions, or under painful restrictions.

* * *

Danger

The colonization of voters in the Thirteenth ward is as reprehensible and criminal a proceeding there as anywhere and we have an idea that anybody who attempts it is inviting trouble.

* * *

Conclusions and Delusions:

When that most remarkable of "experts," Dr. Wylie, was asked by the implicable Jerome to define the word "delusion," it was amusingly—or pathetically—consistent with the rest of his testimony that the doctor should have said, "a delusion is a false conclusion reached from false premises." We charitably incline to the belief that this answer, like a good many others made by the same witness on that fatal day, was a demonstration of Mr. Jerome's skill in the art of "rattling" the man on the stand, rather than of Dr. Wylie's ignorance of the elements of his profession, but certainly it was an answer about as absurd as could have been made. As about 99 out of every 100, perhaps 999 out of every 1,000, conclusions ever reached by the human race in all its long history have been based on premises either entirely false, or to some degree inaccurate, and as the number of false conclusions, though lamentably great, has been in no such proportion, of course it would be absurd to look for the meaning of "delusion" where the unfortunate doctor said it was to be found. No end of right conclusions have been reached from false premises a,nd no end of false ones from premises that were fairly or wholly correct.

New York Times, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

HIS TROUBLE IS WIDELY SHARED.

Israel Harris, the negro Sergeant, whose military career was so suddenly closed at Brownsville, told the investigating Senators, among other things, that, while he had, as a rule, avoided trouble by not going where he was not wanted, yet he felt keenly his deprivation of what he called "the American right" of going where he pleased.

That sounds well at first hearing, but one's admiration for it decidedly wanes as soon as one recalls the unquestionable fact that there is not, never has been, and never will be, any such American right for men of any color. For every one of us innumerable places are closed altogether, and innumerable others are open only on stern conditions or under painful restrictions. * * *

New York Times, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.

CONCLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS.

When that most remarkable of "experts," Dr. Wylie, was asked by the implacable JEROME to define the word "delusion," it was amusingly—or pathetically—consistent with the rest of his testimony that the doctor should have said, "a delusion is a false conclusion reached from false premises." We charitably incline to the belief that this answer, like a good many others made by the same witness on that fatal Tuesday, was a demonstration of Mr. Jerome's skill in the art of contusing—"rattling," in the vernacular—the man on the stand, rather than of Dr. Wylie's ignorance of the elements of his profession, but certainly it was an answer about as absurd as could have been made.

As about 99 out of every 100, perhaps 999 out of every 1,000, conclusions ever reached by the human race in all its long history have been based on premises either entirely false or to some degree inaccurate, and as the number of false conclusions, though lamentably great, has been in no such proportion, of course it would be absurd to look for the meaning of "delusion" where the unfortunate doctor said it was to be found. No end of right conclusions have been reached from false premises, and no end of false ones from premises that were fairly or wholly correct. * * *

La Crosse Daily Chronicle
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1907.
Editorial, second column.

The Emperor and the Reichstag:

The triumph of reaction in Germany and of Herr Dernburg's "welt-politik" is observable at a glance in this record of reichstag seats gained and lost in the recent elections, as compared with the reichstag elected in 1903:

Parties in the German Reichstag.

	1903.	1907.	Gain or Loss.
Center	102	105	x3
Conservatives	71	80	x9
National liberals	52	55	x3
Socialists	79	43	—36
Agrarians and anti-Semites	17	29	x12
Poles	18	20	x2
Radicals	35	46	x11
Alsace-Lorraine	9	7	—2
Independents, etc	14	12	—2
Total	397	397	

The conservatives, national liberals and radicals, to whom the kaiser appealed for support of his imperial policies, are possessed of 181 seats, where formerly the yhad 158. The center, which he assailed, has gained three seats. It is the social democo where formerly they had 158. The Catholic center, and the anti-semites, that have suffered the greatest loss.

New York Times, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

THE NEW REICHSTAG

The triumph of reaction in Germany and of Herr DERNBURG'S "welt-politik" is observable at a glance in this record of Reichstag seats gained and lost in the recent elections, as compared with the Reichstag elected in 1903:

PARTIES IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

	1903.	1907.	Gain or Loss.
Centre	102	105	x3
Conservatives	71	80	x9
National Liberals	52	55	x3
Socialists	79	43	—36
Agrarians and Anti-Semites	17	29	x12
Poles	18	20	x2
Radicals	35	46	x11
Alsace-Lorraine	9	7	—2
Independents, etc	14	12	—2
Total	397	397	

The Conservatives, National Liberals, and Radicals, to whom the Kaiser appealed for support of his imperial policies, are possessed of 181 seats, where formerly they had 158. The Centre, which he assailed, has gained 3 seats. It is the Social Democrats, opposed by the Emperor, the Catholic Centre, and the anti-Semites, that have suffered the greatest loss.

On account of your former prominent connection with one of our commercial bodies and the various trades engaged in, no comment seems necessary upon the space devoted to the subject of pushing trade, which follows:

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Friday, Feb. 22, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Pushing Our Foreign Trade:

It is a curious fact that the consuls of the United States are more eager for the promotion of the export trade than are the manufacturers. This is equally true of the state department and of the admirable bureau of manufactures in the department of commerce. One obvious proof of this fact is the system of consular reports, mainly devoted to the various direct and indirect opportunities for the extension of our foreign trade, which has been built up until it has attained proportions that make it the envy and admiration of other nations, a system

New York Times, Monday, Feb. 18, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.

PUSHING TRADE.

It is a curious fact that the Consuls of the United States are more eager for the promotion of the export trade than are the manufacturers. This is equally true of the State Department and of the admirable Bureau of Manufacturers in the Department of Commerce. One obvious proof of this fact is the system of Consular reports, mainly devoted to the various direct and indirect opportunities for the extension of our foreign trade, which has been built up until it has attained proportions that make it the envy and admiration of other nations, a system

the other nations, a system that has practically been imposed from above on a community of merchants and manufacturers not at all eager for it in the first instance. In these reports, which are now published daily and circulated to the number of some 6,000, the consuls of the United States in all the principal marts of the world are constantly setting forth the results of their observation and investigation of he business conditions by which they are surrounded. In addition to the daily reports there are some thirty-eight volumes of special reports, mostly on commercial subjects, though occasionally touching on matters of wider interest. There is also a special department of information in which particular inquiries submitted to our consuls are transmitted to those likely to be able to answer them satisfactorily. In all these ways it is now generally admitted that the American government is doing a great deal to promote the export trade of its citizens.

An article in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly by John Ball Osborne gives an excellent account of the recent changes in the administration of the consular service, partly by the law of April 15, 1906, and still more by the regulations of Secretary Root, and calls attention to one feature of the German and British system which he thinks the United States could adopt with advantage. This is the feature of trained commercial attaches connected with the service and assigned to the more important stations as occasion requires. Germany has eight of these and Great Britain six. These are commercial experts in the fullest sense of the word. They are required to return home periodically and keep familiar with what is going on there, and they are, of course, familiar with the customs and the language of the countries in which they are working. It is worth nothing that all but one of the British experts are on the continent of Europe, while of the Germans three are on this side of the Atlantic, one in Australia, one in China, one in South Africa, and only two in Europe. Unquestionably these attaches do much good to the trade of their respective countries. A like corps would be to the advantage of the United States. But it would be another development of the trade-promoting work which the government has for years been performing largely in advance of real demand for it from those who derive the most good from it.

An article in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly by John Ball Osborne gives an excellent account of the recent changes in the administration of the consular service, partly by the law of April 15, 1906, and still more by the regulations of Secretary Root, and calls attention to one feature of the German and British system which he thinks the United States could adopt with advantage. This is the feature of trained commercial attaches connected with the service and assigned to the more important stations as occasion requires. Germany has eight of these and Great Britain six. These are Commercial experts in the fullest sense of the word. They are required to return home periodically and keep familiar with what is going on there, and they are, of course, familiar with the customs and the language of the countries in which they are working. It is worth noting that all except one of the British experts are on the Continent of Europe, while of the Germans three are on this side of the Atlantic, one in Australia, one in China, one in South Africa, and only two in Europe. Unquestionably these attaches do much good to the trade of their respective countries. A like corps would be to the advantage of the United States. But it would be another development of the trade promoting work which the Government has for years been performing largely in advance of real demand for it from those who derive the most good from it.

The timid and nervous readers were undoubtedly thankful for the assurance that the sun spots would prove harmless.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907.
Editorial, second column.

The Sun Not to Harm Us:

Professor Peters, of the United States Naval Observatory, assures the timid that the great sun spots, upon which certain dire predictions have been based, will disappear this week, and that nothing calamitous will happen on the earth as a result of the disturbance on the sun . This authority informs us that the recent spot was a comparatively small affair. "These sun spots are to be compared in size to the dent of a pinhead on a fairly large orange." A possible thunderstorm or two might result. Professor Peters recalls that in 1904 the sun spots were very much in evidence, but nothing momentous happened on our planet which had anything to do with solar activity. He maintains that the spots diminish the heat we receive from the sun, but the terrestrial effect is too slight to be perceptible. The spots appear in the greatest number every eleven years. This astronomer is firm in the conviction that if we are ever involved in a celestial catastrophe it will not be from the sun.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, Third column.
(No heading.)

Professor Peters, of the United States Naval Obresvatory, assures the timid that the great sun spots, upon which certain dire predictions have been based, will disappear this week, and that nothing calamitous will happen on the earth as a result of the disturbance on the sun. This authority informs us that the recent spot was a comparatively small affair. "These sun spots are to be compared in size to the dent of a pinhead on a fairly large orange." A possible thunderstorm or two might result. Professor Peters recalls that in 1904 the sun spots were very much in evidence, but nothing momentous happened on our planet which had anything to do with solar activity. He maintains that the spots diminish the heat we receive from the sun, but the terrestrial effect is too slight to be perceptible. The spots appear in the greatest number every eleven years. This astronomer is firm in the conviction that if we are even involved in a celestrial catastrophe it will not be from the sun.

Sunday, Feb. 24, will be seen to have been a regular red letter day, since those gentlemen in the East covered all the ground of each and every editorial in that issue, excepting two headlines and the words, at the commencement of the first editorial, "which is treated in our New York letter published in these columns this morning." And even in respect to your New York letter, they were so lost to all regard for the ethics of journalism as to have had that published word for word, excepting the first eight lines showing it to be yours, as a letter or special to the Public Ledger on Feb. 21st, or three daysbefore. which by a singular coincidence happened to be on the same day on which the Ledger published the article on divorce.

La Crosse Sunday Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Euthanasia in Practice:

In the Binge case, which is treated in our New York letter published in these columns this morning, there is as yet hardly more than the suspicion of murder, though a death from poison seems to be fairly well established. Attention is fixed on the episode, however, by the curious fact that the district attorney's office is, or seems to be, acting on the theory that somebody has accepted as convincing the arguments of those who believe, in certain conditions, in bestowing "euthanasia" upon sufferers whose inevitable death is too long delayed. Mrs. Binge, it is reported, was enduring agonies from a cancer. Medicine and surgery alike had failed to give more than temporary relief, and the end was well within sight. "If a dog breaks its leg," she is said to have moaned to her daughter, "you kill it for sheer mercy. Why don't you extend the same humanity to me?" It was a dreadful question, if it was asked, and the plea was one the granting of which could be defended with some show of adequacy. The law, however, recognizes no circumstances in which death can be inflicted as a mercy, but it recognizes the necessity for killing as a punishment, and the rumors that Mrs. Binge had been poisoned as a supreme act of love led to investigation that has now resulted in the arrest of the unfortunate woman's daughter. The trial, if the proceedings go as far as that and along the lines indicated, will be almost, if not quite, without a precedent, and we may expect to have euthanasia in all its aspects exhaustively treated, not as a topic of academic discussion, but with the prisoner's life depending on the outcome. That statement, however, is not entirely accurate, since no such defense can be presented in court, and whether it can be made by indirection, by an appeal to a law which is hardly formulated, and still less unwritten, remains to be seen. Ingenious lawyers can attain their ends in more ways than one, as has been illustrated very recently . There are a few, a very few, doctors who have ventured, if not exactly to propose, at least to suggest, the establishment of a system for bestowing easy death when the only alternative is a terribly painful one, and in a legislature or two bills have been introduced that would have permitted it, but no such bill has ever had any real chance of passing, and the vast majority of the medical profession is agreed in condemning the whole idea as based on a fallacy. The trouble is that nobody can with certainty call a case hopeless when the patient is not actually and obviously at the point of death, and even then mistakes have been made. Innumerable men and women suffering from injury or disease have recovered after they were "given up" by their doctors.

New York Times, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.

EUTHANASIA IN PRACTICE.

In the Binge case, of course, there is as yet hardly more than the suspicion of murder, though a death from poison seems to be fairly well established. Attention is fixed on the episode, however, by the curious fact that the District Attorney's office is, or seems to be, acting on the theory that somebody has accepted as convincing the arguments of those who believe, in certain conditions, in bestowing "euthanasia" upon sufferers whose inevitable death is too long delayed.

Mrs. Binge, it is reported, was enduring agonies from a cancer. Medicine and surgery alike had failed to give more than temporary relief, and the end was well within sight. "If a dog breaks its leg," she is said to have moaned to her daughter, "you kill it for sheer mercy. Why don't you extend the same humanity to me?" It was a dreadful question, if it was asked, and the plea was one the granting of which could be defended with some show of adequacy. The law, however, recognizes no circumstances in which death can be inflicted as a mercy, but it recognizes the necessity for killing as a punishment, and the rumors that Mrs. Binge had been poisoned as a supreme act of love led to investigation that has now resulted in the arrest of the unfortunate woman's daughter.

The trial, if the proceedings go as far as that and along the lines indicated, will be almost if not quite without precedent, and we may expect to have euthanasia in all its aspects exhaustively treated, not as a topic of academic discussion, but with the prisoner's life depending on the outcome. That statement, however, is not entirely accurate, since no such defense can be presented in court, and whether it can be made by indirection, by an appeal to a law which is hardly formulated, and still less unwritten, remains to be seen. Ingenious lawyers can attain their ends in more ways than one, as has been illustrated very recently.

There are a few ,a very few, doctors who have ventured, if not exactly to propose, at least to suggest, the establishment of a system for bestowing easy death, when the only alternative is a terribly painful one, and in a legislature or two bills have even been introduced that would have permitted it, but no such bill has ever had any real chance of passing, and the vast majority of the medical profession is agreed in condemning the whole idea as based on a fallacy. The trouble is that nobody can with certainty call a case hopeless when the patient is not actually and obviously at the point of death, and even then mistakes have been made. Innumerable men and women suffering from injury or disease have recovered after they were "given up" by their doctors.

La Crosse Sunday Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Increase of Divorce:

The census bureau has been engaged for some time in compiling divorce statistics in the states, and, while the work is incomplete in many particulars, preliminary estimates have been made. Upon the basis of the average annual population, it is found that during the 20-year period from 1867 to 1886 there were 33 divorces per 100,000 of population for the whole country, and about 70 per 100,000 for the period from 1887 to 1906. During the last-named period it is expected that the completed statistics will show that over 1,000,000 divorces were granted. A comparison of the figures places Chicago in a more favorable position with respect to the rate of increase than it was popularly supposed to hold. During the first period the Chicago record is 73 per 100,000, increasing to 107 for the second. In Philadelphia the number was 22 for the first and 63 per 100,000 for the second period. The New York figures have not been completed. In Boston divorces are increasing in relation to the growth in population, rising from 40 to 60. The returns from many counties in different states show that divorces are also increasing in the rural districts.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

The Census Bureau has been engaged for some time in compiling divorce statistics in the States, and, while the work is incomplete in many particulars, preliminary estimates have been made. Upon the basis of the annual population, it is found that during the 20-year period from 1867 to 1886 there were 33 divorces per 100,000 of population for the whole country, and about 70 per 100,000 for the period from 1887 to 1906. During the last named period it is expected that the completed statistics will show that over 1,000,000 divorces were granted. A comparison of the figures places Chicago in a more favorable position with respect to the rate of increase than it was popularly supposed to hold. During the first period the Chicago record is 73 per 100,000, increasing to 107 for the second. In Philadelphia the number was 22 for the first and 63 per 100,000 for the second period. The New York figures have not been completed . In Boston divorces are increasing in relation to the growth in population, rising from 40 to 60. The returns from many counties in different states show that divorces are also increasing in the rural districts.

La Crosse Sunday Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Sunday, Feb .24, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

A Practical School Plan:

Mr. Schwab's plan for making the Bethlehem Iron Works a great industrial school for boys is one of much importance and it is sure to be much discussed. It has long been known that Mr. Schwab has a deep interest in boys of what is called the working class, and that he desired to help them from his abundant means. Several of his efforts in this direction have for one reason or another failed of the success he hoped, and now he is trying another, which is, perhaps, more promising, since it is free from the taint of charity which clung to the others. He can, however, expect to have the present undertaking adversely criticised from several points of view. The unions will be disquieted by the prospect of large and constant additions to the number of the most skilled and best paid workers, and there may be talk of getting a lot of work done cheaply under pretense of giving an industrial education. It is beyond question, however, that opportunities for learning trades have been unduly restricted in this country in the attempt to make and control a labor monopoly, and that there is need, of not of such action as Mr. Schwab has taken, at least of action having the object he announces, cannot be doubted. No "trade school" could possibly offer the facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and skill that can be provided at the Bethlehem Iron Works, but there will be many incidental difficulties, and some incidental dangers, in carrying out the announced plan. Mr. Schwab knows the situation, as he knows the need, and in the purpose now so briefly outlined he will have the good wishes of—all those who can see further than their immediate and personal interests.

New York Times, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

A SCHOOL THAT WILL BE PRACTICAL

Mr. Schwab's plan for making the Bethlehem Iron Works a great industrial school for boys is one of much importance and it is sure to be much discussed. It has long been known that Mr. Schwab has a deep interest in boys of what is called the working class, and that he desired to help them from his abundant means. Several of his efforts in this direction have for one reason or another failed of the success he hoped, and now he is trying another, which is, perhaps, more promising, since it is free from the taint of charity which clung to the others.

He can, however, expect to have the present undertaking adversely cricised from several points of view. The unions will be disquieted by the prospect of large and constant additions to the number of most skilled and best paid workers, and there may be talk of getting a lot of work done cheaply under pretense of giving an industrial education. It is beyond beyond question, however, that opportunities for learning trades have been unduly restricted in this country in the attempt to make and control a labor monopoly, and that there is need, if not of such action as Mr. Schwab has taken, at least of action having the object he announces, cannot be doubted.

No "trade school" could possibly offer the facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and skill that can be provided at the Bethlehem Iron Works, but there will be many incidental difficulties, and some incidental dangers, in carrying out the announced plan. Mr. Schwab knows the situation, as he knows the need, and in the purpose now so briefly outlined he will have the good wishes of—all those who can see further than their immediate and personal interests.

Looking over the following editorials, it was probably excusable in the Ledger, in writing about the investigation of railway accidents on the 24th, to refer to "YESTERDAY'S accident" and the same may be said of your referring to it as "THE accident," inasmuch as it did not seem convenient for you to comment on it until the 28th, or four days later, although the telegraphic report of same was published in the Chronicle on the 24th.

Your consideration for President Eliot's feeling is worthy of commendation when you personally assure him, in speaking of his allusion to this government as an experiment, that "WE have no inclination to take issue," instead of the more general term used by the Ledger, "There is no inclination to take issue."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Stop the Railway Slaughter:

The successful incorporation into American practice of an independent public investigation of railway accidents by a trained official, such as an engineering officer of the army, presents many difficulties of legislation, but these it should not be impossible to overcome. At all events, the repetition of disasters like that at the Atlantic City drawbridge, the collision near the national capital a few weeks ago, the derailment of the electric train on the New York Central and the accident to the Pennsylvania's "eighteen-hour flyer," will sooner or later compel decisive action for the protection of the traveler. It were far better that that action should be taken with the co-operation and assistance of the railways than if it were hastily imposed upon them by the compelling force of an outraged, and possibly illogical and ill-informed, public opinion. But something must be done; that is a conclusion from which there is no possible escape.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS

* * * The successful incorporation into American practice of an independent public investigation of railway accidents by a trained official, such as an engineering officer of the army, presents many difficulties of legislation, but these it should not be impossible to overcome. At all events, the repetition of disasters like that at the Atlantic City drawbridge, the collision near the national capital a few weeks ago, the derailment of the electric train on the New York Central and yesterday's accident to the Pennsylvania's "eighteen-hour flyer" will sooner or later compel decisive actoin for the protection of the traveler. It were far better that that action should be taken with the co-operation and assistance of the railways than if it were hastily imposed upon them by the compelling force of an outraged, and possibly illogical and ill-informed, public opinion. But something must be done; that is a conclusion from which there is no possible escape.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Automobile in War:

That the automobile will play an important part in war is foreshadowed in an address recently delivered in England before the United Service Instittuion by Sir J. H. A. MacDonald, colonel of the army motor reserve. He declared that the country was not now and never had been ready to meet an enemy in the event of a successful landing, and that everything depended upon the quick mobilization of troops in case of a threatened invasion. To accomplish this he favored the use of road-power vehicles for carrying infantry over distances not exceeling 200 miles, leaving the railroads free for cavalry, artillery and bulk of war material, and also for ordinary traffic, so as to interrupt business as little as possible. This officer sees in the automobile the means for giving efficiency to national defense on land to a degree that cannot be over-estimated. In order to make this method of mobilization available in an emergency, he recommended that the military authorities be empowered to make requisitions for the service of all motor vehicles and registered drivers.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

That the automobile will play an important part in war is foreshadowed in an address recently delivered in England before the United Service Institution by Sir J. H. A. MacDonald, colonel of the army motor reserve. He declared that the country was not now and never had been ready to meet an enemy in the event of a successful landing and that everything depended upon the quick mobilization of troops in case of a threatened invasion. To accomplish this he favored the use of road-power vehicles for carrying infantry over distances not exceeding 200 miles, leaving the railroads free for cavalry, artillery and bulk war material, and also for ordinary traffic so as to interrupt business as little as possible. This officer sees in the automobile the means for giving efficiency to national defense on land to a degree that cannot be over-estimated. In order to make this method of mobilization available in an emergency, he recommended that the military authorities be empowered to make requisitions for the service of all motor vehicles and registered drivers.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Scope of Experimentation:

According to President Eliot, this government is an experiment. He does not seem so sanguine as to the outcome as are other Americans, many of whom, indeed, have learned to regard the United States as possessing a stability placing it safely beyond the experimental stage. However, President Eliot is not given to inaccuracy, and, in a sense, the government is an experiment. So is the family relationship, for that matter, and yet there are substantial hopes of its permanency. To determine at just what point the great social processes cease to be experimental would be difficult. Possibly they are destined never to get beyond this development, for, with the striving after perfection, arrangements that now address the senses as wise and seemly may have to be abandoned. Once in a while there arises some soul that, proclaiming its superiority and projecting itself into view with a halo carefully adjusted, announces that whatever is is wrong. Accepting this as possibly true, the entire mundane entity in all its multiform phases must sooner or later be adjusted. We have no inclination to take issue with President Eliot. The stars of the firmament may be experiments, for all that we know.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.

EXPERIMENTING

According to President Eliot, this Government is an experiment. He does not seem so sanguine as to the outcome as are other Americans, many of whom, indeed, have learned to regard the United States as possessing a stability placing it safely beyond the experimental stage. However, President Eliot is not given to inaccuracy, and, in a sense, the Government is an experiment. So is the family relationship, for that matter, and yet there are substantial hopes of its permanency.

To determine at just what point the great social processes cease to be experimental would be difficult. Possibly they are destined never to get beyond this development, for, with the striving after perfection, arrangements that now address the senses as wise and seemly may have to be abandoned. Once in a while there arises some soul that, proclaiming its superiority and projecting itself into view with a halo carefully adjusted, announces that whatever is is wrong. Accepting this as possibly true, the entire mundane entity in all its multiform phases must sooner or later be adjusted. * * * There is no inclination to take issue with President Eliot. The stars of the firmament may be experiments for all we know.

The following articles complete the two weeks' memorandum of journalism in La Crosse by the paper which boasts of "setting the pace."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Friday, March 1, 1907.
Editorial page, first column.

Copper the King of Metals:

The enormous demand for copper since the introduction of electric railways and other electric devices is indicated by the summary of the federal bureau of statistics. The United States produces one-half of the copper output of the world, and exports far more than any other country. In 1906 this country sent abroad over $90,000,000 worth of the metal. During the year more than $37,000,000 was imported into the United States, sent chiefly from South American countries, for the reason that we have superior melting and refining establishments. The exportation and importations show the pre-eminence of the United States in this industry. During the first two decades of the last century the world's production of copper remained practically stationary. From 1820 to 1880 the average yearly production more than doubled in every [illegible] years, but within the last

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

The enormous demand for copper since the introduction of electric railways and other electric devices is indicated by the summary of the Federal Bureau of Statistics. The United States produces one-half of the copper output of the world, and exports far more than any other country. In 1906 this country sent abroad over $90,000,000, worth of the metal. During the year more than $37,000,000 was imported into the United States, sent chiefly from South American countries, for the reason that we have superior smelting and refining establishment. The exportations and importations show the pre-eminence of the United States in this industry. During the first two decades of the last century the world's production of copper remained practically stationary. From 1820 to 1880 the average yearly production more than doubled in every twenty years, but within the

Railroad Time Tables

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago, Milwaukee and the East	2:35 a m :12:35 p m :11:05 p m :12:40 a m :8:35 p m	:5:10 a m :7:05 a m :10:45 a m :4:55 p m
Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	:3:20 a m :7:15 a m :10:55 a m :5:15 p m	:2:30 a m :12:35 a m :8:25 p m :11:00 p m :12:25 p m
Dubuque, Rock Island Omaha and West	a 12:05 p m a 3:50 p m	a 11:20 a m a 4:55 p m
Southern Minnesota Division	a 10:30 a m c 7:50 p m	a 11:20 p m a 3:45 p m

: Daily; a, daily except Sunday c, daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

In Effect June 3d, 1906

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
For Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Chicago, St. Louis, intermediate pts. and connections beyond	12:15 night 2:25 a. m. 11:50 a. m	3:30 a. m 8:09 a. m 6:00 p. m
For Winona, Alma, Prescott, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg and Northwest	3:30 a. m. 8:09 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m.	12:15 night 2:25 a. m 11:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R R.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and East, Duluth and Superior	a 8:00 a m a 12:35 p m b 10:40 p m	b 5:30 a m a 12:15 p m a 5:30 p m
Trempealeau, Galesville, Winona, Owatonna and West	b 5:30 a m a 12:15 p m a 5:30 p m	a 8:00 a m a 12:35 p m b 10:40 p m

References: a, daily except Sunday b, daily

GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R.

To and From	Leave La Crosse	Arrive La Crosse
Arcadia, Blair Independence, Whitehall, Merrillan, Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, New London Green Bay & Kewaunee.....	A8:15 a.m.	A4:40 pm

A Daily except Sunday

KEWAUNEE SHORT LINE

GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD
— The —
Popular Route
— Between —
Green Bay
Winona
La Crosse
Stevens Point
Grand Rapids
St. Paul
Minneapolis
And all points in the West and Northwest.

J. A. JORDAN, Gen. Mgr.

KEWAUNEE GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R.
— The —
Short Line
— To —
New York
Boston
Philadelphia
Washington
Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo
Car ferries across Lake Michigan both summer and winter

W. C. MODISETT, Gen. Ft't & Pass. Agt, Green Bay, Wis

LA CROSSE & SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY

TO AND FROM	Leave La Crosse	Arrive La Crosse
Stoddard Chaseburg, Coon Valley, Westby, Viroqua.	a7:40 a. m. b3:00 p. m. c4:00 p. m.	a10:15 a. m. b5:00 p. c5:00 p.

a daily; b daily except Sunday; c Sunday only
All trains arrive and depart from C. B. & Q depot.

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. Its Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

BAENSCH HEADS STATE EDITORS

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The Wisconsin State Press association re-elected these officers: President, Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; secretary, R. W. Cheever, Clinton; treasurer, Mrs. M. P. Rindlaub, Platteville.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the second-class mail abuse.

Last night the editors attended the legislative reception given by Governor and Mrs. Davidson for the legislators.

J. A. Harmon, of Lizemore, West Va., says: "At last I have found the perfect pill that never disappoints me; and for the benefit of others afflicted with torpid liver and chronic constipation, will say: take Dr. King's New Life Pills." Guaranteed satisfactory 25c at O. T. Erhart, Druggist

the other nations, a system that has practically been imposed from above on a community of merchants and manufacturers not at all eager for it in the first instance. In these reports, which are now published daily and circulated to the number of some 6,000, the consuls of the United States in all the principal marts of the world are constantly setting forth the results of their observation and investigation of he business conditions by which they are surrounded. In addition to the daily reports there are some thirty-eight volumes of special reports, mostly on commercial subjects, though occasionally touching on matters of wider interest. There is also a special department of information in which particular inquiries submitted to our consuls are transmitted to those likely to be able to answer them satisfactorily. In all these ways it is now generally admitted that the American government is doing a great deal to promote the export trade of its citizens.

An article in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly by John Ball Osborne gives an excellent account of the recent changes in the administration of the consular service, partly by the law of April 15, 1906, and still more by the regulations of Secretary Root, and calls attention to one feature of the German and British system which he thinks the United States could adopt with advantage. This is the feature of trained commercial attaches connected with the service and assigned to the more important stations as occasion requires. Germany has eight of these and Great Britain six. These are commercial experts in the fullest sense of the word. They are required to return home periodically and keep familiar with what is going on there, and they are, of course, familiar with the customs and the language of the countries in which they are working. It is worth noting that all but one of the British experts are on the continent of Europe, while of the Germans three are on this side of the Atlantic, one in Australia, one in China, one in South Africa, and only two in Europe. Unquestionably these attaches do much good to the trade of their respective countries. A like corps would be to the advantage of the United States. But it would be another development of the trade-promoting work which the government has for years been performing largely in advance of real demand for it from those who derive the most good from it.

The timid and nervous readers were undoubtedly thankful for the assurance that the sun spots would prove harmless.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907.
Editorial, second column.

The Sun Not to Harm Us:

Professor Peters, of the United States Naval Observatory, assures the timid that the great sun spots, upon which certain dire predictions have been based, will disappear this week, and that nothing calamitous will happen on the earth as a result of the disturbance on the sun . This authority informs us that the recent spot was a comparatively small affair. "These sun spots are to be compared in size to the dent of a pinhead on a fairly large orange." A possible thunderstorm or two might result. Professor Peters recalls that in 1904 the sun spots were very much in evidence, but nothing momentous happened on our planet which had anything to do with solar activity. He maintains that the spots diminish the heat we receive from the sun, but the terrestrial effect is too slight to be perceptible. The spots appear in the greatest number every eleven years. This astronomer is firm in the conviction that if we are ever involved in a celestial catastrophe it will not be from the sun.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, Third column.
(No heading.)

Professor Peters, of the United States Naval Obresvatory, assures the timid that the great sun spots, upon which certain dire predictions have been based, will disappear this week, and that nothing calamitous will happen on the earth as a result of the disturbance on the sun. This authority informs us that the recent spot was a comparatively small affair. "These sun spots are to be compared in size to the dent of a pinhead on a fairly large orange." A possible thunderstorm or two might result. Professor Peters recalls that in 1904 the sun spots were very much in evidence, but nothing momentous happened on our planet which had anything to do with solar activity. He maintains that the spots diminish the heat we receive from the sun, but the terrestrial effect is too slight to be perceptible. The spots appear in the greatest number every eleven years. This astronomer is firm in the conviction that if we are even involved in a celestrial catastrophe it will not be from the sun.

Sunday, Feb. 24, will be seen to have been a regular red letter day, since those gentlemen in the East covered all the ground of each and every editorial in that issue, excepting two headlines and the words, at the commencement of the first editorial, "which is treated in our New York letter published in these columns this morning." And even in respect to your New York letter, they were so lost to all regard for the ethics of journalism as to have had that published word for word, excepting the first eight lines showing it to be yours, as a letter or special to the Public Ledger on Feb. 21st, or three daysbefore. which by a singular coincidence happened to be on the same day on which the Ledger published the article on divorce.

La Crosse Sunday Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Euthanasia in Practice:

In the Binge case, which is treated in our New York letter published in these columns this morning, there is as yet hardly more than the suspicion of murder, though a death from poison seems to be fairly well established. Attention is fixed on the episode, however, by the curious fact that the district attorney's office is, or seems to be, acting on the theory that somebody has accepted as convincing the arguments of those who believe, in certain conditions, in bestowing "euthanasia" upon sufferers whose inevitable death is too long delayed. Mrs. Binge, it is reported, was enduring agonies from a cancer. Medicine and surgery alike had failed to give more than temporary relief, and the end was well within sight. "If a dog breaks its leg," she is said to have moaned to her daughter, "you kill it for sheer mercy. Why don't you extend the same humanity to me?" It was a dreadful question, if it was asked, and the plea was one the granting of which could be defended with some show of adequacy. The law, however, recognizes no circumstances in which death can be inflicted as a mercy, though it recognizes the necessity for killing as a punishment, and the rumors that Mrs. Binge had been poisoned as a supreme act of love led to investigation that has now resulted in the arrest of the unfortunate woman's daughter. The trial, if the proceedings go as far as that and along the lines indicated, will be almost, if not quite, without a precedent, and we may expect to have euthanasia in all its aspects exhaustively treated, not as a topic of academic discussion, but with the prisoner's life depending on the outcome. That statement, however, is not entirely accurate, since no such defense can be presented in court, and whether it can be made by indirection, by an appeal to a law which is hardly formulated, and still less unwritten, remains to be seen. Ingenious lawyers can attain their ends in more ways than one, as has been illustrated very recently . There are a few, a very few, doctors who have ventured, if not exactly to propose, at least to suggest, the establishment of a system for bestowing easy death when the only alternative is a terribly painful one, and in a legislature or two bills have been introduced that would have permitted it, but no such bill has ever had any real chance of passing, and the vast majority of the medical profession is agreed in condemning the whole idea as based on a fallacy. The trouble is that nobody can with certainty call a case hopeless when the patient is not actually and obviously at the point of death, and even then mistakes have been made. Innumerable men and women suffering from injury or disease have recovered after they were "given up" by their doctors.

New York Times, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.

EUTHANASIA IN PRACTICE.

In the Binge case, of course, there is as yet hardly more than the suspicion of murder, though a death from poison seems to be fairly well established. Attention is fixed on the episode, however, by the curious fact that the District Attorney's office is, or seems to be, acting on the theory that somebody has accepted as convincing the arguments of those who believe, in certain conditions, in bestowing "euthanasia" upon sufferers whose inevitable death is too long delayed.

Mrs. Binge, it is reported, was enduring agonies from a cancer. Medicine and surgery alike had failed to give more than temporary relief, and the end was well within sight. "If a dog breaks its leg," she is said to have moaned to her daughter, "you kill it for sheer mercy. Why don't you extend the same humanity to me?" It was a dreadful question, if it was asked, and the plea was one the granting of which could be defended with some show of adequacy. The law, however, recognizes no circumstances in which death can be inflicted as a mercy, but it recognizes the necessity for killing as a punishment, and the rumors that Mrs. Binge had been poisoned as a supreme act of love led to investigation that has now resulted in the arrest of the unfortunate woman's daughter.

The trial, if the proceedings go as far as that and along the lines indicated, will be almost if not quite without precedent, and we may expect to have euthanasia in all its aspects exhaustively treated, not as a topic of academic discussion, but with the prisoner's life depending on the outcome. That statement, however, is not entirely accurate, since no such defense can be presented in court, and whether it can be made by indirection, by an appeal to a law which is hardly formulated, and still less unwritten, remains to be seen. Ingenious lawyers can attain their ends in more ways than one, as has been illustrated very recently.

There are a few ,a very few, doctors who have ventured, if not exactly to propose, at least to suggest, the establishment of a system for bestowing easy death, when the only alternative is a terribly painful one, and in a legislature or two bills have even been introduced that would have permitted it, but no such bill has ever had any real chance of passing, and the vast majority of the medical profession is agreed in condemning the whole idea as based on a fallacy. The trouble is that nobody can with certainty call a case hopeless when the patient is not actually and obviously at the point of death, and even then mistakes have been made. Innumerable men and women suffering from injury or disease have recovered after they were "given up" by their doctors.

La Crosse Sunday Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Increase of Divorce:

The census bureau has been engaged for some time in compiling divorce statistics in the states, and, while the work is incomplete in many particulars, preliminary estimates have been made. Upon the basis of the average annual population, it is found that during the 20-year period from 1867 to 1886 there were 33 divorces per 100,000 of population for the whole country, and about 70 per 100,000 for the period from 1887 to 1906. During the last-named period it is expected that the completed statistics will show that over 1,000,000 divorces were granted. A comparison of the figures places Chicago in a more favorable position with respect to the rate of increase than it was popularly supposed to hold. During the first period the Chicago record is 73 per 100,000, increasing to 107 for the second. In Philadelphia the number was 22 for the first and 63 per 100,000 for the second period. The New York figures have not been completed. In Boston divorces are increasing in relation to the growth in population, rising from 40 to 60. The returns from many counties in different states show that divorces are also increasing in the rural districts.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

The Census Bureau has been engaged for some time in compiling divorce statistics in the States, and, while the work is incomplete in many particulars, preliminary estimates have been made. Upon the basis of the annual population, it is found that during the 20-year period from 1867 to 1886 there were 33 divorces per 100,000 of population for the whole country, and about 70 per 100,000 for the period from 1887 to 1906. During the last named period it is expected that the completed statistics will show that over 1,000,000 divorces were granted. A comparison of the figures places Chicago in a more favorable position with respect to the rate of increase than it was popularly supposed to hold. During the first period the Chicago record is 73 per 100,000, increasing to 107 for the second. In Philadelphia the number was 22 for the first and 63 per 100,000 for the second period. The New York figures have not been completed . In Boston divorces are increasing in relation to the growth in population, rising from 40 to 60. The returns from many counties in different states show that divorces are also increasing in the rural districts.

La Crosse Sunday Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Sunday, Feb .24, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

A Practical School Plan:

Mr. Schwab's plan for making the Bethlehem Iron Works a great industrial school for boys is one of much importance and it is sure to be much discussed. It has long been known that Mr. Schwab has a deep interest in boys of what is called the working class, and that he desired to help them from his abundant means. Several of his efforts in this direction have for one reason or another failed of the success he hoped, and now he is trying another, which is, perhaps, more promising, since it is free from the taint of charity which clung to the others. He can, however, expect to have the present undertaking adversely criticised from several points of view. The unions will be disquieted by the prospect of large and constant additions to the number of the most skilled and best paid workers, and there may be talk of getting a lot of work done cheaply under pretense of giving an industrial education. It is beyond question, however, that opportunities for learning trades have been unduly restricted in this country in the attempt to make and control a labor monopoly, and that there is need, of not of such action as Mr. Schwab has taken, at least of action having the object he announces, cannot be doubted. No "trade school" could possibly offer the facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and skill that can be provided at the Bethlehem Iron Works, but there will be many incidental difficulties, and some incidental dangers, in carrying out the announced plan. Mr. Schwab knows the situation, as he knows the need, and in the purpose now so briefly outlined he will have the good wishes of—all those who can see further than their immediate and personal interests.

New York Times, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

A SCHOOL THAT WILL BE PRACTICAL

Mr. Schwab's plan for making the Bethlehem Iron Works a great industrial school for boys is one of much importance and it is sure to be much discussed. It has long been known that Mr. Schwab has a deep interest in boys of what is called the working class, and that he desired to help them from his abundant means. Several of his efforts in this direction have for one reason or another failed of the success he hoped, and now he is trying another, which is, perhaps, more promising, since it is free from the taint of charity which clung to the others.

He can, however, expect to have the present undertaking adversely cricised from several points of view. The unions will be disquieted by the prospect of large and constant additions to the number of most skilled and best paid workers, and there may be talk of getting a lot of work done cheaply under pretense of giving an industrial education. It is beyond beyond question, however, that opportunities for learning trades have been unduly restricted in this country in the attempt to make and control a labor monopoly, and that there is need, if not of such action as Mr. Schwab has taken, at least of action having the object he announces, cannot be doubted.

No "trade school" could possibly offer the facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and skill that can be provided at the Bethlehem Iron Works, but there will be many incidental difficulties, and some incidental dangers, in carrying out the announced plan. Mr. Schwab knows the situation, as he knows the need, and in the purpose now so briefly outlined he will have the good wishes of—all those who can see further than their immediate and personal interests.

Looking over the following editorials, it was probably excusable in the Ledger, in writing about the investigation of railway accidents on the 24th, to refer to "YESTERDAY'S accident" and the same may be said of your referring to it as "THE accident," inasmuch as it did not seem though the telegraphic report of same was published in the Chronicle on the 24th.

Your consideration for President Eliot's feeling is worthy of commendation when you personally assure him, in speaking of his allusion to this government as an experiment, that "WE have no inclination to take issue," instead of the more general term used by the Ledger, "There is no inclination to take issue."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Stop the Railway Slaughter:

The successful incorporation into American practice of an independent public investigation of railway accidents by a trained official, such as an engineering officer of the army, presents many difficulties of legislation, but these it should not be impossible to overcome. At all events, the repetition of disasters like that at the Atlantic City drawbridge, the collision near the national capital a few weeks ago, the derailment of the electric train on the New York Central and the accident to the Pennsylvania's "eighteen-hour flyer," will sooner or later compel decisive action for the protection of the traveler. It were far better that that action should be taken with the co-operation and assistance of the railways than if it were hastily imposed upon them by the compelling force of an outraged, and possibly illogical and ill-informed, public opinion. But something must be done; that is a conclusion from which there is no possible escape.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS

* * * The successful incorporation into American practice of an independent public investigation of railway accidents by a trained official, such as an engineering officer of the army, presents many difficulties of legislation, but these it should not be impossible to overcome. At all events, the repetition of disasters like that at the Atlantic City drawbridge, the collision near the national capital a few weeks ago, the derailment of the electric train on the New York Central and yesterday's accident to the Pennsylvania's "eighteen-hour flyer" will sooner or later compel decisive actoin for the protection of the traveler. It were far better that that action should be taken with the co-operation and assistance of the railways than if it were hastily imposed upon them by the compelling force of an outraged, and possibly illogical and ill-informed, public opinion. But something must be done; that is a conclusion from which there is no possible escape.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Automobile in War:

That the automobile will play an important part in war is foreshadowed in an address recently delivered in England before the United Service Insttituion by Sir J. H. A. MacDonald, colonel of the army motor reserve. He declared that the country was not now and never had been ready to meet an enemy in the event of a successful landing, and that everything depended upon the quick mobilization of troops in case of a threatened invasion. To accomplish this he favored the use of road-power vehicles for carrying infantry over distances not exceeding 200 miles, leaving the railroads free for cavalry, artillery and bulk of war material, and also for ordinary traffic, so as to interrupt business as little as possible. This officer sees in the automobile the means for giving efficiency to national defense on land to a degree that cannot be over-estimated. In order to make this method of mobilization available in an emergency, he recommended that the military authorities be empowered to make requisitions for the service of all motor vehicles and registered drivers.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

That the automobile will play an important part in war is foreshadowed in an address recently delivered in England before the United Service Institution by Sir J. H. A. MacDonald, colonel of the army motor reserve. He declared that the country was not now and never had been ready to meet an enemy in the event of a successful landing and that everything depended upon the quick mobilization of troops in case of a threatened invasion. To accomplish this he favored the use of road-power vehicles for carrying infantry over distances not exceeding 200 miles, leaving the railroads free for cavalry, artillery and bulk war material, and also for ordinary traffic so as to interrupt business as little as possible. This officer sees in the automobile the means for giving efficiency to national defense on land to a degree that cannot be over-estimated. In order to make this method of mobilization available in an emergency, he recommended that the military authorities be empowered to make requisitions for the service of all motor vehicles and registered drivers. * * * There is no inclination to take issue with President Eliot. The stars of the firmament may be experiments, for all that we know.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Scope of Experimentation:

According to President Eliot, this government is an experiment. He does not seem so sanguine as to the outcome as are other Americans, many of whom, indeed, have learned to regard the United States as possessing a stability placing it safely beyond the experimental stage. However, President Eliot is not given to inaccuracy, and, in a sense, the government is an experiment. So is the family relationship, for that matter, and yet there are substantial hopes of its permanency. To determine at just what point the great social processes cease to be experimental would be difficult. Possibly they are destined never to get beyond this development, for, with the striving after perfection, arrangements that now address the senses as wise and seemly may have to be abandoned. Once in a while there arises some soul that, proclaiming its superiority and projecting itself into view with a halo carefully adjusted, announces that whatever is is wrong. Accepting this as possibly true, the entire mundane entity in all its multiform phases must sooner or later be adjusted. We have no inclination to take issue with President Eliot. The stars of the firmament may be experiments, for all that we know.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.

EXPERIMENTING

According to President Eliot, this Government is an experiment. He does not seem so sanguine as to the outcome as are other Americans, many of whom, indeed, have learned to regard the United States as possessing a stability placing it safely beyond the experimental stage. However, President Eliot is not given to inaccuracy, and, in a sense, the Government is an experiment. So is the family relationship, for that matter, and yet there are substantial hopes of its permanency.

To determine at just what point the great social processes cease to be experimental would be difficult. Possibly they are destined never to get beyond this development, for, with the striving after perfection, arrangements that now address the senses as wise and seemly may have to be abandoned. Once in a while there arises some soul that, proclaiming its superiority and projecting itself into view with a halo carefully adjusted, announces that whatever is is wrong. Accepting this as possibly true, the entire mundane entity in all its multiform phases must sooner or later be adjusted. * * * There is no inclination to take issue with President Eliot. The stars of the firmament may be experiments for all we know.

The following articles complete the two weeks' memorandum of journalism in La Crosse by the paper which boasts of "setting the pace."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Friday, March 1, 1907.
Editorial page, first column.

Copper the King of Metals:

The enormous demand for copper since the introduction of electric railways and other electric devices is indicated by the summary of the federal bureau of statistics. The United States produces one-half of the copper output of the world, and exports far more than any other country. In 1906 this country sent abroad over $90,000,000 worth of the metal. During the year more than $37,000,000 was imported into the United States, sent chiefly from South American countries, for the reason that we have superior melting and refining establishments. The exportation and importations show the pre-eminence of the United States in this industry. During the first two decades of the last century the world's production of copper remained practically stationary. From 1820 to 1880 the average yearly production more than doubled in every [illegible] years, but within the last

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

The enormous demand for copper since the introduction of electric railways and other electric devices is indicated by the summary of the Federal Bureau of Statistics. The United States produces one-half of the copper output of the world, and exports far more than any other country. In 1906 this country sent abroad over $90,000,000, worth of the metal. During the year more than $37,000,000 was imported into the United States, sent chiefly from South American countries, for the reason that we have superior smelting and refining establishment. The exportations and importations show the pre-eminence of the United States in this industry. During the first two decades of the last century the world's production of copper remained practically stationary. From 1820 to 1880 the average yearly production more than doubled in every twenty years, but within the

Railroad Time Tables

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago, Milwaukee and the East	2:35 a m :12:35 p m :11:05 p m :12:40 a m 3:35 p m	3:10 a m :7:05 a m :10:45 a m :4:55 p m
Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	3:20 a m :7:15 a m :10:55 a m :5:15 p m	:2:30 a m :12:35 a m 3:25 p m :11:00 p m :12:25 p m
Dubuque, Rock Island Omaha and West	a 12:05 p m a 3:50 p m	a 11:20 a m a 4:55 p m
Southern Minnesota Division	a 10:30 a m c 7:50 p m	a 11:20 p m a 3:45 p m

: Daily; a, daily except Sunday c, daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

In Effect June 3d, 1906

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
For Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Chicago, St. Louis, intermediate pts. and connections beyond	12:15 night 2:25 a. m. 11:50 a. m	3:30 a. m 8:09 a. m 6:00 p. m
For Winona, Alma, Prescott, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg and Northwest	3:30 a. m. 8:09 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m.	12:15 night 2:25 a. m 11:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and East, Duluth and Superior	a 8:00 a m a 12:35 p m b 10:40 p m	b 5:30 a m a 12:15 p m a 5:30 p m
Trempealeau, Galesville, Winona, Owatonna and West	b 5:30 a m a 12:15 p m a 5:30 p m	a 8:00 a m a 12:35 p m b 10:40 p m

References: a, daily except Sunday b, daily

GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R.

To and From	Leave La Crosse	Arrive La Crosse
Arcadia, Blair Independence, Whitehall, Merrillan, Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, New London Green Bay & Kewaunee.....	A8:15 a.m.	A4:40 pm

A Daily except Sunday

KEWAUNEE SHORT LINE

GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD
— The —
Popular Route
— Between —
Green Bay
Winona
La Crosse
Stevens Point
Grand Rapids
St. Paul
Minneapolis
And all points in the West and Northwest.

KEWAUNEE GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R.
— The —
Short Line
— To —
New York
Boston
Philadelphia
Washington
Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo
Car ferries across Lake Michigan both summer and winter

J. A. JORDAN, Gen. Mgr. W. C. MODISETT, Gen. Fr't & Pass. Agt, Green Bay, Wis

COON VALLEY ROUTE
LA CROSSE & SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY

TO AND FROM	Leave La Crosse	Arrive La Crosse
Stoddard Chaseburg, Coon Valley, Westby, Viroqua.	a7:40 a. m. b3:00 p. m. c4:00 p. m.	a10:15 a. m. b5:00 p. c5:00 p.

a daily; b daily except Sunday; c Sunday only
All trains arrive and depart from C. B. & Q depot.

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. Its Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

BAENSCH HEADS STATE EDITORS

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The Wisconsin State Press association re-elected these officers: President, Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; secretary, R. W. Cheever, Clinton; treasurer, Mrs. M. P. Rindlaub, Platteville.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the second-class mail abuse.

Last night the editors attended the legislative reception given by Governor and Mrs. Davidson for the legislators.

J. A. Harmon, of Lizemore, West Va., says: "At last I have found the perfect pill that never disappoints me; and for the benefit of others afflicted with torpid liver and chronic constipation, will say: take Dr. King's New Life Pills." Guaranteed satisfactory 25c at O. T. Erhart, Druggist.



FREE A SILK SHAMROCK

With Every Cigar Purchase in our Cigar Department on the Main Floor Saturday. SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Saturday Grocery Specials

SWIFT'S PRIDE LAUNDRY SOAP, **9 BARS FOR 25c**

15c for 2 packages of Quaker Oats, 2 lb. size, special for Saturday.

15c the half lb. for Lowney's prem. chocolates.

20c the half lb. can for Lowney's cocoa.

23c the bottle for Heinz's pure malt vinegar.

18c the can for No. 2 cans of Heinz's tomato soup.

29c the doz. for 126 size fancy navel oranges, Saturday only.

1c each for fancy California lemons.

SUGAR Best Granulated Cane, Saturday **20 LBS. FOR 98c**

5c the bunch for fancy Roseland radishes.

7½c the bunch for extra fancy California celery.

5c the bunch for green onions.

5c and 8c the head for extra fancy head lettuce.

7½c the bunch for fancy round radishes.

5c the can for Park or Regal brand sweet corn.

6c the can for mustard sardines, regularly selling at 10c the can.

3c the can for domestic oil sardines, reg. selling at 5c the can.

12½c the can for Van Camps early June sifted peas.

18c the can for Batavia brand superfine extra fancy sifted peas.

12½c the can for home brand extra sifted fancy peas.

45c the half gal. can for log cabin camp maple and cane syrup.

40c the qt. bottle for Batavia brand pure maple sap syrup.

DOERFLINGER'S

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

(Continued from Page Seven.)

two decades of the century the annual average more than trebled. In this extraordinary progress the United States was the chief factor.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Friday, March 1, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

Canada's New Sunday Law:

The new Sunday law which goes into effect throughout Canada this week is a remarkable piece of legislation, in that in addition to prohibiting any kind of work on Sunday, except that of "necessity of mercy," it minutely and at great length sets forth the particular kinds of work that may be done on that day. In the American states works of necessity or charity that are permissable on Sunday have been defined by judicial decisions rather than by legislation. The Canadian law is in this respect a great departure from any Sunday legislation enacted in the United States. The Canadian legislators have been ingenious in discovering work which may properly be conducted on Sunday. Twenty-five such exemptions are contained in the act. The statute prohibits the advertising on a secular day of any performance which is not allowed to be given on Sunday, and it is unlawful under the act to bring or to sell or distribute in the Dominion on Sunday any foreign newspaper. The maximum penalty for a violation of the act by an individual is $40. An employer authorizing a violation may be fined $100, and a corporation can be penalized to the extent of $250, with greater penalties in each case for additional violations. The dominion statute does not repeal any provincial law on Sunday observance. Offenders may be proceeded against either under the general or local law ,if they violate both

last two decades of the century the annual average more than trebled. In this extraordinary progress the United States was the chief factor.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

SUNDAY IN CANADA.

The new Sunday law which goes into effect throughout Canada this week is a remarkable piece of legislation, in that in addition to prohibiting any kind of work on Sunday, except that of "necessity or mercy," it minutely and at great length sets forth the particular kinds of work that may be done on that day. In the American States works of necessity or charity that are permissable on Sunday have been defined by judicial decisions rather than by legislation. The Canadian law is in this respect a great departure from any Sunday legislation enacted in the United States.

The Canadian legislators have been ingenius in discovering work which may properly be conducted on Sunday. Twenty-five such exemptions are contained in the act. The statute prohibits the advertising on a secular day of any performance which is not allowed to be given on Sunday, and it is unlawful under the act to bring or to sell or distribute in the Dominion on Sunday any foreign newspaper or publication classified as a newspaper. The maximum penalty for a violation of that act by an individual is $40.00. An employer authorizing a violation may be fined $100.00, and a corporation can be penalized to the extent of $250.00, with greater penalties in each case for additional violations.

The Dominion statute does not repeal any provincial law on Sunday observance. Offenders may be proceeded against either under the general or local law, if they violate both.

Actuated by no other feeling than to have the readers of the Chronicle understand what has been and is going on in the editorial columns of that paper, it is but fair that it should be stated that during this period of two weeks, from Feb. 16th to March 1st there were seven articles credited in the usual manner to newspapers or magazines. This is gratifying so far as it goes, showing that proper and due credit to others is not entirely a "lost art" with you, but it does not make clear why there should have been eighteen editorial articles, during the same period, given place in the same columns without credit, quotation marks or any change, excepting such as might be necessary to make them appear as original from your pen, and what might properly be classed as "tainted editorials." A taint which, in my opinion, the most charitable construction of the line "Editorial Comment," at the head of the columns under your name as editor, does not seem sufficient to remove.

There may be some code of ethics among your newspaper brethren which will prevent their commenting on this condition of affairs, but I would like very much to have a "marked copy" of the inner thoughts of

not devoid of interest, and reminds me of some lines I had not seen for many years, until this winter:

"Much specious lore but little understood:
Veneering oft outshines the solid wood:
His solid sense by inches you must tell,
But mete his cunning by the old Scot's ell."

Yours respectfully,
WENDELL A. ANDERSON.

P. S.
Editor Tribune:

If my letter of the 12th is not already on the press, can you give space to something clipped from today's Sentinel, illustrative of how careful some newspapers are to give proper credit, even for the briefest editorial sayings. Suggest, also, to notice especially the last item, about United States flag, credited to Springfield Republican and compare with the manner in which the Chronicle of today credits the Ledger (of March 11th) for a short editorial on "The American Flag in Business." Call the latter a puzzle picture and ask the reader to find the Ledger.

La Crosse, March 14th. W. A. A.

WITH THE STATE PRESS

Senator Spooner never filibustered, did not ride on passes nor send free telegrams. He was a senator of the people and for the people.—Racine Journal.

Texas paid $50,000 for an investigation of Senator Bailey. Wisconsin can elect one that won't have to be investigated and save the money for good roads.—Madison Democrat.

Russell Sage gave nothing and was abused much. Rockefeller gives lavishly, and is abused more. The multimillionaire is in for a general lambasting no matter what he does or doesn't.—Monroe Journal.

There is considerable solicitude in certain quarters as to what the millions of gushing American women who mistake their emotions for world movements will do now that the Smoot question has been settled.—Racine News.

While the senatorial contest will be a warm one, it will be a dignified one. The temper of the present legislature will not permit of the wanton use of money, or the unseemly struggle which has characterized some former contests. — Madison Journal.

Again we are reminded of the "damaging depression of stocks" that is precipitated by "the pernicious meddling" with the "private affairs" of the corporations. Pretty hard to unload in such rough going without spilling the water.—La Crosse Tribune.

The neglected teacher is a standing picture of social ingratitude. It is the average teacher's position in life to act as a step-ladder for the young. They get their start in school, climb up and out and are off and the teacher stays and starts a second and so on perhaps to a thirtieth flock.—Chippewa Independent.

We are again constrained to call attention to the pernicious measure passed by the assembly, and now before the senate, which proposes the employment of lobbyists by the state to influence the legislature to pass the insurance bills. The spectacle of the legislature hiring men to convince it that it should do its duty, is not an edifying one.—Madison Journal.

POINTS BY PARAGRAPHERS

(From the Sentinel, March 14.)

The czar of Russia says he is satisfied with the new douma, but the douma is far from being satisfied with the czar.—Omaha Bee.

The farmers still hold 206,644,000 bushels of 1906 wheat, 1,298,000,000 bushels of corn, and 384,461,000 bushels of oats. A pretty big pile of grain to fall back on.—Omaha World Herald.

By experimenting with dying persons some Boston doctors have determined that the human soul weighs half an ounce or more. It ought to be easy to rig up an apparatus to tell which direction the soul goes when it leaves.—St. Paul Dispatch.

With England and Russia in "complete understanding" as to a Persian policy, Persia can save a lot of delay by asking for an international conference at once and getting the thing done with.—Dertoit News.

It really begins to look as if the gulf stream which was reputed to have made such changes in the climate that heavy snow falls and old-fashioned winters no longer existed, must have been lost, strayed or stolen. —Philadelphia Evening Builetin.

There are rights reserved to the state and by the states reserved from the fedral government. The omission of the states to act upon the rights reserved to them signifies that those rights may become moribuad, not that the federal government is simply required to mind its own business and to keep within its own lot —Brooklyn Eagle.

Illinois once had a law protecting the United States flag from advertising uses, and the state supreme court decided it to be unconstitutional, holding that it was the business of the national government to protect its own emblem. Now the United States supreme court decides that a state may do for the nation what the nation does not care to do for itself. We are thus to conclude that along this line the states can claim all the rights they please.—Springfield Republican.

CAUGHT IN LOG CHAIN

BOYD, Wis., March 15.—Ray Krupp, a young man of this village, had his arm broken while working at Shong's saw mill. He was tending the chain that draws the logs up into the mill, and in some way got his hand caught in the chain. Before the power could be thrown off both bones in the forearm had been broken, and the chain had wound around his body so high that another turn would have brought it around his neck, with probably fatal results. He was saved just in time by Henry Moore, a fellow workman.

Krupp was working to pay his college expenses this spring. He is a son of Postmaster Krupp of the village.

While walking along the country road near here Saturday, Alphone Tutaw slipped and fell, breaking his leg below the knee. He was removed to the Chippewa Falls hospital.

SUICIDES IN SLEIGH

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., March 15.—While driving in from Kratka to Thief River Falls, Lars Brandon was shot and killed by the discharge of his gun. A neighbor, with several companions riding with him, was driving less than 300 feet in advance of Brandon's sleigh at the time of the occurence. Circumstances cause suspicion of suicide. The deceased, ordinarily congenial and obliging, had been quite the reverse of late. On the way to Thief River Falls, the morning of the accident, one of his neighbors proposed to ride with him and was given plainly to understand that he was not wanted. Brandon had not slept for several nights and he intended to see a doctor when he came to town. He is survived by a widow and three children on the farm, where they have resided since the opening of the reservation east of this city.

Old friends are like ol[d] shoes; they

BOY BITTEN

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., March 15.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. August Langren of this city is in a very dangerous condition as the result of being bitten by a dog last Sunday. The dog belonged to one of Mr. Langren's neighbors, and attacked the child while he was passing the owner's residence, knocking him down, tearing the muscles of one leg from the bone and biting a piece of flesh completely out. The child, who is ten years old, has not slept since, and although his wounds were promptly dressed they are becoming steadily worse, fever having set in. The dog has been killed by the police.

Real estate is on the incline.

Health—Economy

Calumet Baking Powder

Best by Test

NORTH SIDE RAILROADS BEGIN TO RETALIATE

The railroads are already retrenching wherever possible to retaliate for the passage of the bill relating to a decrease in rates, and are making up in various ways for the deficit caused by this reduction in fares.

It is said that some of the fine runs which have been on the Barlington and Milwaukee roads, local runs, etc., may be discontinued, and that some of the men may have to store away their uniforms, although they sincerely hope that this will not take place and say that it is but an idle rumor.

Before the rate law was passed the Milwaukee road had rates to the various rural towns in this vicinity. They now charge full rate.

As an example we quote as follows: Fare to Westby was $1.05, now is $1.10; to Viroqua was $1.26, now $1.30; Cashton was $1.05, and now is $1.09.

AWAIT INFORMATION ON HOURS OF SERVICE

Trainmen and operators are awaiting reports from Washington, D. C., in relation to the passage of the hours of labor bill.

Those in this vicinity have been promised circulars explaining these laws, from Congressman John J. Esch as soon as the reports of the various committees in charge have been received.

It is understood that the trainmen will hereafter work sixteen hours as a limit and then lay off the remaining eight hours of the twenty-four, and that the time limit for operators will be eight hours.

This is not known to be definite, however ,and they are now anxiously waiting for the official reports.

MEDAL STAYS ON NORTH SIDE

The Leo bowling club medal is still on the north side, but it has changed to a different member of the family. At a meeting in the Leo hall last evening Elmer Yehle was defeated and it was thought that the South side, putting up a hard fight, would win the medal.

When Patrolman Alois Yehle bowled he succeeded in making a good score and he is now wearing the emblem for the next two weeks.

BIBLE CLASS MEETING

The The bible class of the Scandinavian Baptist church will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. C. Larson, 1333 Kane street. The class has greatly increased in membership.



COATS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

We Are Ready With Our New Lines for Spring.

COME AND SEE THEM

Coats made honest and uniform quality, each at..... $5 to $25

Suits, their styles will be surely acceptable at..... $10.75 to $25

Skirts made right, wear right, hang right, never sag, at..... $5 to $15

One can always feel assured wearing our Garments, you can travel the world over and feel that you are correctly attired

All Cars Start and Stop at This Store

Poehling's

WHERE PRICES AND QUALITY ARE RIGHT

Miss Wilson of the Y. W. C. A. is in charge of the class.

NORTH SIDE BRIEFS

Vote for George Young for city treasurer, March 19th.

North Side laundry—728 Mill street, Mrs. M. J. Sullivan, prop.

Miss Adah Fowler who has been visiting for the past two weeks at Pepin, Wis., is the guest of Miss Cloie Evans of West La Crosse for a few weeks enroute to her home at Lansing, Ia.

David Evans is visiting at Ingram, Wis.

John W. Smith has returned from Chicago and is now remodeling his store, 717 Rose street.

The concert which will be given in the Y. M. C. A. building for the benefit of the St. James church will take place Monday evening. A large attendance is expected.

Maccabee card party and dance this evening at Rose street Woodman hall. Admission 25 cents.

ANTI-JAP RULE IS RESCINDED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—The San Francisco board of education, keeping its word with President Roosevelt, has unanimously rescinded the resolution of last October, by which Japanese were segregated in the public schools, and adopted an alternative resolution in accordance with the understanding reached at the Washington conference between the president, Secretary Root, the school board and Mayor Schmitz.

The president having telegraphed Mayor Schmitz yesterday that he would direct Mr. Devlin to dismiss the suits against the board in the United States circuit court and the supreme court of California as soon as the action stated should be taken by the board, members of that body look upon the Japanese incident as now closed in so far as San Francisco is concerned.

There is, however, it is stated, an unwritten reservation to the effect that shauld the president's reciprocal promise to the board regarding discretionary restriction of coolie immigration to California not be carried out, the board may feel at liberty to readopt the October resolution and again segregate the Japanese.

Green Carnations

— For —

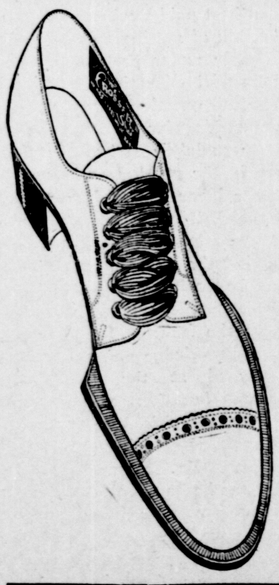
St. Patrick's Day

— At —

Oak Grove Green House.

MANGLED IN A PULLEY

ALBERT LEA, Minn., March 15.—H. A. Spencer was caught in a pulley at the Albert Lea Brick & Tile plant and before he could be released he had sustained a shocking injury to one leg, the bone being broken and the flesh terribly mangled. It was found necessary to amputate the limb about half-way between the knee and hip. The loss of blood and the shock of the accident and operation left the patient in a critical condition and fears are entertained that he will not recover. He is a young man with a family and at one time was assistant engineer at the city pumping station.



. . . . . Lots of . . . . .

SHOES AND OXFORDS

for Men and Boys. Start out with good looks. Ours do more than that, they KEEP their looks. High grade materials and careful fitting are what do it. :: :: ::

REMEMBER WE HAVE.....

YOUR STYLE IN YOUR SIZE AT YOUR PRICE



Hammes Bros. & Satek

THE SHOE SHOP

At Westby's 115-117 S. 4th

"Let Us Feed Your Feet"

THE TRIBUNE IS THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE CITY AND OF THE COUNTY OF LA CROSSE

The Tribune has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in Western Wisconsin

PART TWO
Pages 1 to 4

The La Crosse Tribune

Only Local Paper Not Owned by a Trust

VOLUME V NUMBER 63 — LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907. — PRICE TWO CENTS

HUNDRED VISIT BREWERY

MERCHANTS MARVEL AT MAGNIFICENT INSTITUTION

Visiting Delegation Royally Entertained at Big Gund Plant

Lunch is Served by Management and Latest of the Jobbers' "Little Journeys" Includes La Crosse Cooperage Works

Nearly one hundred members of the La Crosse Manufacturers and Jobbers' Union turned out to visit the plant of the John Gund Brewing company and the La Crosse Cooperage company yesterday afternoon. The trip to these two great factories, models of their kind, was the most instructive ever given by the union.

Not only did the visiting members become acquainted with the manufacture of a pure beer from the beginning to the end, but also were acquainted with the vastness of the business, the number of men employed and the extensive benefit La Crosse derives from these two institutions each year.

Every man, woman and child in La Crosse has three barrels of beer at his disposal in the storage tanks of the brewing company when these are filled, and the population of La Crosse is figured at 30,000. The storage capacity of the tanks, 134 in number, is 90,000 barrels. This bit of information, gleaned from Louis Silberschmidt, superintendent of the brewery, who guided the visitors about, explaining this and that, startled the majority of the sightseers, for none believed the capacity to be so large.

Have Free Cars

The visitors left Fourth and Main streets at 2:30 o'clock in two cars provided by the La Crosse City Railway company. A speedy trip to the southern end of the city, Ninth street and the Mormon coulie road, was made. The plant of the La Crosse Cooperage company, where the barrels for Gund's beer are made, was inspected first. A. S. Erickson, secretary of the company, and G. Strehl, manager, welcomed the visitors. Guides were unnecessary, for the buzz and whirr of the machinery, the biting of the steel drills, the chug, chug of the trip hammers, called all at once. Soon the plant was filled to an overflowing. The workmen, not in the least dismayed by the delegation of visitors, kept at work.

Every two minutes a new keg rolled out of the shop, complete and ready for the brewery. From the piece of tough oak wood, the material was made into finished kegs before the eyes of the astonished members of the union. In the factory 46 are employed and 250 barrels are turned out each day, an average of one each two minutes.

In the cooperage plant, the strict economy practiced at the brewery was shown. The tough oak chips, almost torn from the staves, are utilized for fuel and seek their way from the factory proper to the engine room to be used in propelling the numerous shafts and pulleys.

Leave for Brewery

After the inspection of the cooperage, the visitors were escorted to the brewery proper. Harry Long, advertising man, had met the party shortly after arrival and Carl G. Kurtenacker, secretary and general manager, also extended a cordial handshake.

Scarcely had the brewery reception room been entered, when Mr. Kurtenacker made an announcement of a few words and to the point. The expression was full of meaning and quickly understood. "All those who would, may take one," said Mr. Kurtenacker. Several slacked their thirst, after which the inspection began. Mr. Silberschmidt took charge of the party.

The engine room, where two large dynamos are used in generating power, was viewed first. Little time was spent here. As the majority of the tanks lie under the ground, the party descended into the cellars.

Temperature is Low

As all went forward, the temperature decreased percentibly and soon a tunnel was entered. Refrigerator pipes, covered with an inch of frost, showed the cause of the chilliness. The first place of interest was the tunnel from the brewery to the bottling works. The tunnel is 667 feet long and locked to prevent the brewery from sending out beer without paying the government tax. The southern end of the tunnel opens into the gauging room, where the beer is measured and the tax completed.

The storage tanks, 23 in number, 15 feet and 3 inches in diameter were shown first. Each has a capacity of 580 barrels. From here the trip under ground was finished shortly. Wending here and there in dark tunnels and in cool rooms, with temperature about freezing, the old and new parts of the brewery were inspected. It was all tanks and many were prompted to ask if a "double cross" was being given and the same tanks viewed more than once. Assurance was given by Mr. Silberschmidt and he pointed out the numbers on each door before entering a new place thereafter. The wash room, where kegs are cleaned and prepared for the beer, was viewed and the racking rooms, where the kegs are filled automatically and rolled away to be carted off, showed the system pursued throughout the plant.

See Barley Grow

On the second floor of the main building, the brew house was found. The boiling kettle, the wash tub and the cooler had their relative merits and duties explained. From here the trip was made to the malt house, through the atomizer room where the air is saturated with moisture to make the barley sprout. In the germinating room, the barley was shown in the various stages of growth. Six growths are made each week, one for each day, although a preliminary growth is given, making about seven.

From the germinating room, the last part of the journey was started. The bottle house, where Peerless is bottled, ready for shipment to all parts of the world, was a busy place. Here boys filled the racks and the bottles were filled automatically and crown corks jammed on. Girls with nimble fingers placed on the labels, giving a dexterous twist to assist in the work. The washing racks, where the glassware is cleaned to a pure crystal, was a marvel of ingenuity.

Lunch is Served

With Mr. Silberschmidt still in charge, he led the party to the main lunch room of the employes, where choice sandwiches and Peerless was spread before the almost famished visitors, after a tramp, up and down, of four miles. All sat down and enjoyed a lunch.

J. W. Bryant, vice president of the Manufacturers and Jobbers' union, offered a vote of thanks to the brewery management, the officials and employes for their kind treatment. Mr. Bryant spoke in the absence of the president, L. C. Colman.

Secretary Kurtenacker responded with a short address, assuring the visitors that the visit was appreciated and that he hoped no stone had been left unturned to give all a good time.

Later three cheers were given for the brewing company and a vote of thanks extended the La Crosse City Railway company for furnishing two cars.

Following are the members who registered, some refusing, probably because of temperance scruples:

Mayor William Torrance, Fred Kroner, George Falk, R. B. Wagner, P. C. Wiggenhorn, J. M. Warkes, J. W. Bryant, Herman R. Rediske, Ori J. Sorenson, R. Calvert, A. M. Watson, H. C. Stevens, A. J. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn., Adam Kroner, J. B. Funke, Thomas A. Lavake, T. F. Lyons, G. W. Kiels, Cincinnati, Ohio, John C. Burns, John C. Kroner, A. J. Smith, Louis A. Pamperin, L. H. Martin, C. A. Hunt, J. I. Lamb, William A. Wiggenhorn, H. E. West, Will Ott, D. F. Murphy, Arthur Holbeck, H. C. Peterson, R. W. Keyes, T. H. Spence, Alfred James, O. M. Selund, J. M. Sieger, George W. Young, W. J. Scott, Ray S. Reid, S. B. Livermore, B. H. Volz, Dr. Murphy, A. Hirshheimer, William Yehle, H. C. Hart, J. G. Moore, L. W. Gosnell, E. C. Raymond, H. J. Tucker, E. H. Hoffman and E. E Irvine

Side Lights of Trip

Ori Sorrenson balked at Fourth and Main streets and wanted to know of the Civic federation would announce the names in the churches next Sunday. He was assured they would not.

"When the tanks are full we keep 90,000 barrels of beer here," said Mr. Silberschmidt.

"What a shame to keep it," said the wag of the crowd.

Some of the temperance members of the party satisfied themselves with an extra sandwich in place of a bottle of beer, while the lovers of the brew had two bottles in lieu of one and a sandwich.

Before leaving each visitor was presented with a booklet describing the plant.

Even the stables of the brewery were visited. The horses were seen comfortably stalled and then Mr. Silberschmidt pointed out the "water wagon."

Worked Like a Charm

Mr. D. N. Walker, editor of that spicy journal, the Enterprise, Louisa, Va., says: "I ran a nail in my foot last week and at once applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve. No inflammation followed; the salve simply healed the wound." Heals every sore, burn and skin disease. Guaranteed at O. T. Erhart, druggist, 25c.

Let the want do your work.

AMERICAN DRINKING HABITS

A Large Increase in the Use of Bottled Beer

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Officials of the internal revenue bureau say that the people of this country are largely increasing their consumption of American bottled beers. When asked why this is, they attribute it to a greatly increased family use of this beverage. Furthermore, they look upon it with favor as conducing to temperance.

"It is a matter of widespread note," said this official, "that the consumption of beer is increasing at a great rate, while the consumption of strong drinks is decreasing, compared to increase of population. I assume that the big increase in consumption of bottled beers is due to several causes. One, of course, is that the people like them. The other is the growing temperance sentiment. The amount of alcohol in it is small, and people feel no evil consequences of its use. There is a growing sentiment that temperance is surer and better promoted by the development of a taste for mild drinks than by prohibitive laws. Beer seems to be best adapted for this purpose. Although wine would, perhaps answer the purpose also, and most excellent wines are produced in California, and many parts of our country are well adapted to wine culture, yet wine has greater alcoholic strength than beer, is not as cheap, and, for some reason or other, American people do not seem to favor it.

"There was a time, especially in the south, when the whisky decanter had a prominent place on every sideboard. Not so now. Instead, bottled beer is stored in the refrigerators of many residences. There can be no doubt that the marked continual decrease of drunkenness is, to some extent, due to the substitution of beer for strong drink."

The Daughters of the American Revolution have initiated a movement to get possession of the historic Fiero homestead, in South Broadway, White Plains, where "the state of New York was born."

JUST RECEIVED A CAR LOAD OF BABY BUGGIES AND GO-CARTS. PRICES RIGHT--TERMS TO SUIT

OUR AIM, FIVE THOUSAND HOMES OF LA CROSSE REPRESENTED ON OUR BOOKS; WILL YOU BE ONE?

THE people are pleased and satisfied with the great variety and special values they find on our floors from standard Manufacturers. They tell us so; their investigation and purchases prove it. The factory man, railroad man, those holding salaried positions, in fact a number of merchants have approved of our generous credit system by becoming our customers and friends. The installment plan was once despised. So were a lot of other things which later on became essential to the welfare of the people. The once despised credit on the installment plan is now the great national necessity. Years ago the poor man could not furnish a home save by degrees. The salaried man had no credit. This was given only to a favored few who were rated—without rating—no home. The people who needed credit could not get it. Without a home and a comfortable one, the average man is ill at ease. With a home, he is settled, better able to do his work, and a better citizen generally. The merchant found this out and established the installment plan. We have built up on it, improved it, dignified it, and robbed it of its first horrors, so that it has become first DECENT, then ACCEPTABLE, then DESIRABLE and then a NECESSITY. That is the kind of credit plan we operate.

WOODWARD'S FIRST ANNUAL HOUSE CLEANING SALE

SOLID OAK DRESSER
$8.75
One of our best values. Nicely finished and polished. Workmanship the best and of dovetail construction. Has large roomy drawers, and French plate mirror. Our terms, $1 Cash, 50c Weekly.

SOLID OAK CHIFFONIER
$9.75
Made of solid oak, has large mirror and roomy, well constructed drawers. Compare it with some you have been looking at, then pay $1.00 Cash and 50 Cents Weekly.

SOLID OAK COMMODE $3.75
Same description as dresser, made to match same. Our terms, 50 Cents Cash, 25 Cents Weekly.

THE HOME STORE : IT IS YOURS :

We specially invite the attention of Young People planning on begining house keeping to investigate our Extra Terms to them. See our Manager, it will be to your interest.

YOUR CREDIT .....IS GOOD

WE TRUST THE PEOPLE

BUILDERS OF HAPPY HOMES

WOODWARD SUPPLY CO.

511-513 MAIN STREET

MARKET BASKET

A Section of Interest to the Housewfie Looking for Bargains for the Culinary Department.

REMEMBER

when buying from

LANGDON & BOYD'S MARKETS

you are getting yours direct from the farm to the consumer and ours is always subjected to a scrutinous **GOVERNMENT INSPECTION** before being delivered. Note the following:

Young Chickens, Native Steer Beef Roasts, Spring Lamb, Young Pig Pork, Young Mutton, Milk Fed Veal.

A toothsome roast is always a piece de resistance to any dinner, one never wearies of it who boast of a healthy appetite.

But the roast must be of First Quality and we boast such is served at our Meat Emporium.

ALSO REMEMBER

We handle all kinds of **Fresh, Smoked and Salted Fish and Our Guarantee** goes with every fish we sell.

Call and visit our Markets and be Convinced.

LANGDON & BOYD

La Crosse Sausage Factory

We are Manufacturers of High Grade

Sausages

and Dealers in

...FANCY MEATS...

Try our sausage and you will like it.

Rogers & Shorrel, Props

ORDERS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.

Old Phone 672. New Phone 453.

OUR AIM

is to supply the trade with Good, Clean Up-to-Date Stock at Reasonable Prices.

H. E. Schlicht

DEALER IN

GROCERIES

Flour, Feed, Fruit, Candy, Ice Cream and Soft Drinks.

1608 S. 7th St

Old Phone Red 7661.
New Phone 371 M.

Don't Let Your Sunday Dinner Pass Without

MILK BREAD

Or Ruplin's Good Cakes Best Dealers Keep It.

ASK FOR THEM.

Call Up The City Meat Market for your wants in Poultry, Meats, Choice Ham and Bacon and Pure Lard.

D. JEHLEN, JR.

121 S. Third St.

VAN AND PISTACHIO ICE CREAM

with Pine Apple Ice Center IN QUART BRICKS for SUNDAY

The Ice Cream & Butter Co.

ROBERT SCHULZE

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

CITY TREASURER

THE ELLIOTT-LOEFFLER COMPANY.

Wholesale **WINES & LIQUORS**

222-224 PEARL STREET.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Tonight Dubinsky Brothers Wallack's Theater company will present at the La Crosse theater the beautiful society comedy drama, "The Mansion of Aching Hearts." This play is made especially interesting as it is founded on very similar lines to the Harry K. Thaw and Stanford White New York Madison Square Roof Garden tragedy. Dealing strongly on the famous "unwritten law." New specialties will be introduced between acts tonight. Tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 a matinee performance will be given.

The company to date has done the largest business ever played to at the La Crosse theater by a repertoire organization. Demonstrating the fact that La Crosse theater-goers will patronize a good show, and they will no doubt continue to play to packed houses during the balance of their engagement. Their engagement closes here Sunday matinee and night.

Frohsinn Society

The grandest recital of the season is to be given Tuesday, March 19 at the La Crosse theater, which is guaranteed a full house. The Normanna society and soloists such as Miss Grace McLinden, soprano, Miss Florence Herrman, violin and the celebrated pianist, arthur P. Thomas. The Kreutz orchestra also has special numbers for the occasion.

Ezra Kendall Coming

To Ezra Kendall probably belongs the distinction of having had the longest, yet shortest lived play ever produced on the American stage. It was years ago when authors were attempting to give him a play which would duplicate the success of "A Pair of Kids," Mr. Kendall had spent the summer reviewing manuscripts and finally hit upon one young author's offering as a likely vehicle. But it was somewhat too short and Mr. Kendall at the first rehearsal suggested that each member of the cast try to improve and lengthen their respective parts.

This plan seemed likely to bring desired results and all went well enough up to the time of the opening. To "try it on the dog" Mr. Kendall and his company went to a small city not far from New York. The show began promptly at 8:15 o'clock and was scheduled as a four act affair. A minor character came on and instead of the usual brief speech, began a talk that stretched out like a monologue. He finally became exhausted and retired and the stage manager demanded to know why he had done such an audacious thing. The explanation was that Mr. Kendall had requested them to embellish their parts and that he had done so, but he "was not going to give his speech in hehearsals and have some one who appeared in the first act steal it."

This seemed to have been the plan of most of the cast and the comedy began to become something fearful, Lineswere stretched into speechesthat would make Hamlet appear dumb. Mr. Kendall found himself soon with the shortest part.

What might have been at one time intended for a comedy was becoming an endurance contest. The audience seemed to be getting enough humor out of it to keep awake but there was dismay in the manager's office. Finally midnight arrived and the third act was still being hammered away at by the players who seemed to have become possessed by an elocutionary mania. The nerves of the manager finally broke and he rushed back to the stage. The stage manager declared the play would go on and the manager started to appeal to Mr. Kendall. Mr. Kendall was on the stage, surrounded by a lot of waving, shouting performers, each trying to make their voices mount the other.

The manager looked on for a moment, then made up his mind to quick decision. Turning all the lights off the stage, he rushed on and waving his hand at the audience to leave, declared the show was over. And it was over, for the curtain never went up on it again. Mr. Kendall has never told what really was the intended ending and he has never dared to think what the finish would have been had the play gone on until all of the performers fell exhausted.

Mr. Kendall will be at the La Crosse theater Saturday March 23 for two performances.

HOMES IN THE NORTHWEST

Why not settle on the government lands, or low price farm lands that are improved, in South Dakota; thus staying near at hand instead of journeying to a distant region where the climatic conditions and social surroundings are widely different? Special low rates are in effect the first and third Tuesdays of each month to all South Dakota stations on the North-Western Line. It will pay you to investigate. New lines are opening up extensive territory to development, creating the chance of a lifetime. Ask your ticket agent to give you full particulars, with maps, pamphlets, and complete information regarding railroad rates and the steps necessary to secure government land free.

A woman doesn't tell her husband all she hears, and a fan tells his wife a lot of things he didn't hear.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup

Pleasant to take and does not gripe or nauseate

Cures Chronic Constipation, Stomach and Liver Trouble

Stimulation Without Irritation.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup is a new laxative syrup combined with the delicious flavor of fruits, and is very pleasant to take. It will not gripe or sicken. It is much more pleasant and effective than Pills, Tablets and Saline Waters, as it does not derange the Stomach, or irritate the Kidneys, Liver or Bowels.

Constipation.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup will positively cure chronic constipation as it restores the natural action of the intestinal tract. Ordinary cathartics may give temporary relief but the stomach is upset and the bowels are irritated without any permanent benefit having been derived. The condition of the patient remains unchanged. The Stomach, Liver and Bowels have not been stimulated and in a few days a stronger purgative may have to be taken. This is why Pills and Aperient Waters never give permanent relief. Their violent action results in an unnatural movement of the bowels and it is necessary to keep taking them indefinitely.

Why ORINO is different.

ORINO Laxative Fruit syrup is the only preparation that really acts upon all of the digestive organs. Other preparations act upon the lower bowel only and do not touch the Liver. It can very readily be seen that a preparation that does not act upon all of the digestive organs can not cure Chronic Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, etc.

For Biliousness and Sick Headache.

Take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup. It sweetens the stomach, aids digestion and acts as a gentle stimulant on the liver and bowels without irritating these organs.

Clears the Complexion.

ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup stimulates the liver and thoroughly cleanses the system and clears the complexion of pimples and blotches. It is the best laxative for women and children as it is mild and pleasant, and does not gripe or sicken. **Refuse substitutes.**

OUR GUARANTEE Take ORINO Laxative Fruit Syrup and if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded.

Prepared only by FOLEY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

NOTICE OF ELECTION

STATE OF WISCONSIN } SS
LA CROSSE COUNTY }

Notice is hereby given, that at a Judicial Election to be held in the several towns, wards, and villages of the County of La Crosse, Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1907, being second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Honorable Roujet D. Marshall, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal, at the court house in the City of La Crosse this 11th day of March A. D. 1907.

C. H. RAWLINSON,
County Clerk.

QUIPS AND CRANKS AND WANTON WILES

Nursery Rhymes Up to Date

Said Johnny Jones to Sister Sue,
"An apple would go fine."
"A ripe one would," said Johnny Jones,
"No green ones more for mine."

Bye Baby Bunting,
Daddy's gone a-hunting,
Mama's yachting far away,
Perhaps you'll know them
Some fine day.

Old Mother Goose when she wanted to wander,
Would ride through the air on a rather lean gander;
But young Mrs. Goose takes her new autocar
And rides thrice as fast and goes twice as far.

Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall
And watched his home team playing ball
When Humpty Dumpty had a great fall,
He thought to fell clear through to—
Oh, well, he fell, he fell; that's all.

Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her,
He put her in a plaster cast,
And there he kept her good and fast.

Twinkle, twinkle; little star,
How I wonder what you are,
Rhinestones fine, or diamonds rare,
In that little widdy's hair.

Robin and Richard were two pretty men,
Who lay in bed till the clock struck "ten,"
Robin talked "chiffons" and Richard gave "teas,"
And so, these sweet maniets smart women did please.
—Town Topics.

General Miles' Thoroughness

Some years ago General Miles started to drive from Red Lodge, Mont., to Cody, Wyo., to see his friend Buffalo Bill. The road was rough, and the reckless driving of the man holding the lines made it seem rougher, but the Indian-fighter compressed his lips and clung to the seat without complaint. When near Cody, the general suddenly prodded the driver in the back with his walking-stick and said curtly: "Driver turn around."

"What?" exclaimed the astonished driver.

"Do as I tell you," commanded Miles. So the man turned the horses about and started back to Red Lodge.

"Now turn here," ordered Miles, after they had driven a few yards. Convinced that his distinguished passenger had suddenly lost his mind, the driver turned about once more and started for Cody.

"There!" exclaimed Miles, in a tone of satisfaction, as the side wheels struck a stone and he bounded into the air. "You hit it! Now, driver, you can go back to Red Lodge and tell them that you drove seventy-five miles and never missed a rock. You've hit them, every one."—Lippincott's.

Beat Him One Way

As Mark Twain and a friend were chatting at the summer home of the humorist, Quarry Farm, near Elmira, N. Y., the conversation turned to the wealth of John D. Rockefeller.

"Just think of it, Sam," said the guest, "he has more dollars than there are hairs in that vigorous old thatch of yours."

"That's nothing," replied Mr. Clemens. "I have more dollars than he has hairs in his head."—Success Magazine.

"Papa, how many stars are there?"

"You will know when you are older, my son, and then—suddenly interested—and then you can tell me.—Le Figaro.

Getting Her Legal Rights

An old colored woman, arrived in a rusty black dress and a gorgeous purple "picture" hat over which was a black crepe veil, appeared at the court house of a Carolina town not long ago.

"Am yo' de jedge ob reprobates, sah?" she asked, cautiously opening a crack of the office door.

"Yes, I am the judge of probate, aunty; what can I do for you?" was the smiling reply.

"Yassah! T'anky ,sah! I'se heah 'cause mah ole man done died detested an' lef' fo' lil' infidels, an' Ah wanter be 'pinted ter be dere executioner, ef yo' please, sah!"—Success Magazine.

Nerve

Lazy Larry—Say, lady, I'm dat hungry I don't know w'at ter do. I ain't had nothin'—

Mrs. Goodart—Walk around to the kitchen, poor man, and you shall be fed.

Lazy Larry—Aw, say, dat's a purty long walk, lady; couldn't yer hand it out here jist as well?—The Catholic Standard and Times.

There are too many figuring on answering present at the heavenly roll call who are always absent from the earthly muster.

EAGLE FIGHTS A MAN

Frederick Hollenbach, a farmer living on the Scholarie ridge, near Sacgersville, was feeding the gray squirrels in his woodland last evening when an eagle flew past that had in its talons one of his lambs. The big bird had been annoying the community for a month.

Many farmers wanted to shoot it, but the game warden threatened to invoke the law providing for a $250 fine and imprisonment for killing a bald eagle. The eagle was flying low, and thinking he could save the lamb, Mr. Hollenbach struck the bird sharply with a stick. The eagle dropped the lamb all right, but instead of flying off made for the man, ripping open his face, hands and chest with its talons, and practically tearing off his clothes.

After it had Hollenbach lying prostrate in the woods the eagle picked up the lamb and flew off. Hollenbach is in bed, with a doctor attending him.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The custom of planting fruit trees along highways still prevails in Germany.

LA CROSSE THEATRE

3--More Nights--3. 2--More Matinees--2. Sat. and Sunday 2:30 P. M.

Dubinsky Bros. Famous Wallack's Theatre Co.

Easily the Best Show that Has Ever Played La Crosse for the Price.

TONIGHT--THE BEAUTIFUL SOCIETY COMEDY DRAMA, ENTITLED

"THE MANSION OF ACHING HEARTS"

This play is founded on exactly the same lines to the "Harry K. Thaw and Stanford White, New York Madison Square Roof Garden Tragedy" dealing with the "Unwritten Law." Entire Change of Specialties will be Made Tonight.

NIGHT PRICES—300 Reserved Seats in Balcony 10c; Balance Balcony and Lower Floor 25c; Gallery 10c. Saturday Matinee—Entire Balcony Reserved 10c; Entire Lower Floor, Reserved 20c. Sunday Matinee—Adults 20c; Children 10c. Reserved Seats can be secured at the Theatre Ice Cream and Candy Parlors for the balance of the engagement.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19th.

GREAT MUSICAL RECITAL

BY THE "FROHSINN" SINGING SOCIETY,

ASSISTED BY

THE NORMANNAKOR.

SOLOISTS--Mr. Arthur P. Thomas, Piano; Miss Florence Herman, Violin; Miss Grace McLinden, Soprano.

KREUTZ'S 18 PIECE ORCHESTRA

PRICES: 25c, 35c, 50c. BOXES 75 CENTS.

Seats Ready at Theatre Ice Cream Parlor Saturday Morning.

RELATIVES CUT OFF SEEK TO BREAK THE WILL

OMAHA, Neb., March 15.—Aggressive fighting plans are being made by those nephews and nieces of the late John A. Creighton who were not mentioned in Mr. Creighton's will, and an attempt will be made to break the instrument. Seven of the most prominent attorneys in the city have been retained by the seven relatives who were cut out of bequests and a fight will be made to prevent the will being probated.

The amount left by Count Creighton is estimated at $7,500,000, one-fourth being bequeathed to relatives and three-fourths to charitable and educational institutions. An attempt was made to settle the matter out of court, the heirs agreeing to contribute to a fund with which to buy off the disinterested kinsmen, but the plan failed.

The will is to come up to be probated Saturday.

COAL DEALER IS ACQUITTED

OMAHA, March 15.—The second of the so-called coal trust cases ended in an acquittal for James A. Sunderland, who was charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade. In its instruction the court defined a trust as "a combination of capital, skill or acts to fix prices on any article with the intent to prevent others from carrying on the same business."

The contention of the defense that Sunderland was a member of the coal exchange only through the firm of Sunderland Brothers was thrown out. The court held the by-laws of the exchange, if carried out, were in violation of the law.

S. E. Howell, president of the exchange, was convicted two months ago on a similar charge. Other members of the organization are yet to be tried.

Saved Her Son's Life

The happiest mother in the little town of Ava, Mo., is Mrs. S. Ruppee. She writes: "One year ago my son was down with such serious lung trouble that our physician was unable to help him; when, by our druggist's advice I began giving him Dr. King's New Discovery, and I soon noticed improvement. I kept this treatment up for a few weeks when he was perfectly well. He has worked steadily since at carpenter work. Dr. King's New Discovery saved his life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure by O. T. Erhart, Druggist. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

A Shoe Worker Gets Results

"I have used Father John's Medicine with satisfactory results for the after-effects from pneumonia," says H. N. Blandin, a shoe worker, residing at 22 Webster Street, Middleboro, Mass. "Father John's Medicine was recommended to me by a friend who had used it with great results."

Cures all throat and lung troubles, not a patent medicine, and free from poisonous drugs or alcohol, 50 years in use.

Sold by O. T. ERHART

ROCKEFELLER'S BROTHER SAYS HE IS "BUSTED"

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 14.—Following the announcement that John D. Rockefeller's fortune has dwindled until he only has about $300,000,000, came from the testimony of his brother, Frank Rockefeller, that he is "busted."

"I was identified with Standard Oil interests prior to 1897," he said on the witness stand in his suit against Henry Goss for $265,000, "but now I don't even deal in stocks and bonds, I am busted."

Mr. Rockefeller testified about his visit to the Missouri zinc mine, which he improved at a cost of $65,000 after buying it.

"I went down in a shaft," he said, "and my attention was constantly called to bodies of ore. In the center room of the mine was a pillar that appeared to be practically solid zinc ore. The walls of the room had the same appearance. The lights carried by the party made it look like one great crystal palace. The floor seemed to be of solid ore."

Rockefeller alleges he was induced through misrepresentation to buy the mine, and will endeavor to show that the "crystal palace" effects witnessed by him did not faithfully portray the worth of the deposit of ore.

LYNCHING AVERTED

MANCHESTER, Ia., March 14.—Manchester is quiet, following the calling out of Company D of the Fifty-third Iowa infantry, when it was feared the third bank robber who looted the Masonville bank had left Dubuque with a band of men to liberate his accomplices, Henderson and Hanson, now in jail here. The militia was ordered out and the entire company spread over the surrounding country. Citizens of the town, thinking an attempt would be made to take the men started to storm the jail and lynch the robbers, but were driven off.

The man who says he will be guided by the voice of conscience often means that he is listening to a phonographic record of his desires.

How Much Could You Get For Your Farm?

You are a farmer. You live near this town. You own land. Let us say that you own more than you need and would like to sell a hundred acres.

How much could you get per acre?

Land values have risen lately. But has the value of your land risen as you think it should?

Your land is good land. You think it is worth considerably more than anybody has offered you. Well, let us see.

A man buying farm land naturally prefers to locate near a thriving, up to date town. He wants good home markets for his crops. He wants good schools.



Let us say your land is three miles from town. A farm that looks very much like yours is three miles from a town twice as big and twice as prosperous as this town.

If you were going to buy a farm for your own occupancy, wouldn't you pay a whole lot more for land near the town that is twice as large and twice as lively?

Of course you would. It would be good business.

Now, what makes a town big and bustling? Money. Money in circulation. Not in circulation in Chicago, for instance, but right in the town that wants to grow.

How much money have you sent to the big Mail Order houses in the city the past ten years? How much have your neighbors sent? How much have all of you together put out of circulation here at home?

It is probably beyond calculation. If all that money had been spent in your own home town, isn't it reasonable to assume that the town would have grown more than it has grown?

Wouldn't this town be a bigger and better town?

Wouldn't it have more stores to buy your produce?

Wouldn't it have more public improvements to make it more attractive to outsiders who might come here to live, to go into business, or buy your surplus land at a good figure?

TO TRADE AT HOME MEANS TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD. TO HELP THE TOWN AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD MEANS TO HELP YOURSELF.

HIGH SCHOOL TEAM IS DEFEATED AT BASKETBALL

The Germania hall Athletes defeated the La Crosse high school basketball team at Germania hall by a score of 20 to 18 Tuesday. The game was contested closely and the victory was not decided until the final blow of the whistle.

Following is the lineup of the teams:

Germania—Phillips, left forward; Wendling, right forward; Affeldt, center; Guenther, left guard; Schultz, right guard.

High school—Schaldach, left forward; Tourtellotte, right forward; A. Dahlgren, center; Shirley, left guard; Fowler, right forward.

A. Larson, umpire; J. Pedesky, referee.

It is said that the recent campaign in Germany was so bitter that fears have been maintained for the safety of the kaiser and that he is now surrounded by as large a body guard as formidable as that utilized by the czar.

Success has no time to stop and offer an apology.

KILLS CATARRHAL GERMS

Breathe Hyomei's Medicated Air and You Will Soon be Well.

If you have catarrh in the nose, head or throat, with offensive breath, coughing, irritation of the throat, raising of mucous, difficulty in breathing, sneezing, husky or hoarse voice, discharge from the nose, tickling and dropping at the back of the throat, especially at night, begin the use of Hyomei at once.

Its healing medication breathed through the neat pocket inhaler that comes with every outfit, will give quick relief in all catarrhal troubles, and its continued use will kill the catarrhal germs, and drive them from the system.

By using Hyomei you get in your own home the same results as though you lived out of doors in the Adirondacks or the Colorado mountains. The germ-killing properties of Hyomei reach the most remote air cells of the respiratory organs, soothing and healing any irritation there may be in the mucous membrane, and killing all catarrhal germs.

Here in La Crosse where Hyomei has been known and sold, there are many who freely attest its wonderful powers, but the best testimony that can be offered in favor of Hyomei is the guarantee that O. T. Erhart gives with every outfit he sells, "money back if it fails."

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but $1.00, extra bottles, if needed, 50c, making it the most economical treatment for catarrh as well as the only one that is sold under a guarantee to refund the money if it fails to cure.

BLACKMAIL PLOT IS REVEALED

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 14.—The conviction of two Bulgarians for levying blackmail, on a Macedonian is said by the prosecution, representing not only the state but the government of Greece, to be of great importance. It is the first time the laws in this country have been made effective against what Greeks say is a widespread conspiracy to levy tribute.

Pay Tribute Under Treats

It is said by those acquainted with the information obtained for the prosecution that Macedonian Greeks throughout the country, and especially in cities like Chicago, have been paying tribute at fixed dates for a long time and were afraid to make known that fact, because of the threat to murder kinsfolk in Macedonia. It is believed that seven Macedonians found massacred near Minneapolis a year ago were victims of the conspiracy of extortion.

One witness in the trial here testified that Kotef, one of the accused, asked him in Pittsburg to join him in levying this blackmail and said that with a few assassinations as a warning Macedonians would pay promptly.

Under Guise of Aiding Revolt

The pretext on which the money is demanded is for the Sofia committee in Bulgaria to promote the revolutionary movement in Macedonia by which Bulgaria seeks to gain the ascendency in that country. The victim is told the names of kinsfolk in Macedonia and it is pointed out to him that word can be sent to the conspirators in Macedonia to destroy property or take the lives of kinsfolk. Demetrius, a baker in Terre Haute, who made a peculiar bread wanted by Bulgarians, Macedonians, and Roumanians, refused the demand made on him by the Bulgarians, Kotef and Grastus. The two threatened him and issued warning against buying his bread, which paralyzed his trade. He says he has no doubt his life has been sworn away.

The defense asserts there is nothing at the bottom of the affair except a boycott on the baker because of his prices; that he is not even a Greek, and, like the two accused men, yet has his passports as a subject of Turkey, and that the prosecution is making a mountain of a molehill.

Capt. William H. Allen, a veteran whaler who died a few days ago at New London, Conn., at the age of eighty-one, made the most successful voyage in the annals of the whaling industry. His cargo of oil and whalebone sold for $417,000.

The speech of Senator Beveridge in advocacy of his anti-child labor bill established a record as to length. It consumed the greater part of four legislative days and filled 300 pages of the Congressional Record.

MRS. SAGE'S GIFT TO COVER WIDE TERRITORY

NEW YORK, March 15.—Explaining how the $10,000,000 given by Mrs. Russell Sage to establish the Sage foundation will be spent, Henry W. De Forrest, personal counsel for the donor, stated that the foundation will be a sort of clearing house for future charities to be promoted by Mrs. Sage and others. Mr. De Forrest said:

"I believe that I express Mrs. Sage's desires clearly when I simply say that the foundation will be used for the general improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States and will include necessary research, publication, education, the establishment and maintenace of charitable and beneficial agencies and the aiding of such establishments as already may be organized. It will be a kind of a clearing house on Mrs. Sage's future charities in itself, to be conducted as economically as possible and with a view to doing the greatest good where most needed.

"I see no reason why the Sage foundation should not become operative within a month, or just as soon as the usual details of organization have been gotten through with and the necessary legislation enacted. The passage of the bills incorporating the Sage foundation should not take more than a week or ten days. Mrs. Sage wishes the greatest speed possible in putting this through. We thought it best to get special legislation, although the special powers will be more in the nature of defining the purpose of charity than anything else.

"Mrs. Sage probably will have a conference with the incorporation immediately after the passage of the bill, and it will be quite a notable gathering, as only men and women of international reputations on economic and charitable matters have been asked to serve.

"These incorporators probably will become the trustees of the Sage foundation, though others may be added to the list already published.

"We will establish permanent headquarters in this city, but I do not think any realty investment will be necessitated by this."

"What line of investigation will be taen up first?"

"This cannot be decided until the board of trustees has been appointed. The work is so gigantic and the field so broad that it will be a matter for careful deliberation.

"We will in no way conflict with the several funds now in operation such as Rockefeller, Carnegie and Phipps foundations, representing a total of $23,000,000."

Only the income of the $10,000 is to be used and Mr. De Forrest estimates that this will amount to $450,000 a year.

REUF UNDER GUARD

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—The impaneling of a jury to try Abraham Ruef on the charge of extortion has begun in Judge Dunne's department of the superior court.

While counsel for Ruef would not authorize a statement that they had finally given up hope of judicial interference in behalf of their client, and would make no further effort to stay Judge Dunne, it was admitted by one of the attorneys conducting his defense that Ruef expects to go on trial tomorrow morning.

Ruef Closely Guarded

It became known that since the action of Judge De Haven in the United States district court denying Ruef's application for admittance to bail by habeas corpus and denying his right to appeal, Ruef has been much more closely and carefully guarded in the St. Francis hotel by Elisor Biggy and his deputies. He is not allowed to see any one but his attorneys and his immediate family. This is because the elisor fears a rescue by force. Judge Dunne approves of this course.

Ruef will be removed from the St. Francis as soon as a more suitable place of confinement can be found.

Ruef's appeal for bail was refused by Judge Dunne, and his counsel then applied for his relief to the state supreme court, asking there a writ of habeas corpus. It is not likely action will be taken before Thursday.

Delay Remote Possibility

"I know of but one thing that could further delay the bringing of Ruef to trial before Judge Dunne," said Mr. Henry, "and that is a remote possibility. I mean that if Judge Dunne, after we have answered in court tomorrow morning the affidavits of bias and prejudice filed against him by the defense, should decide that the defense had made out its case and declare him an unfair judge to try Ruef, then a change of trial judge could be granted and further delay would ensue."

How to Remain Young.

To continue young in health and strength, do as Mrs. N. F. Rowan, McDonough, Ga. did. She says: "Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured me of chronic liver and stomach trouble, complicated with such an unhealthy condition of the blood that my skin turned red as flannel. I am now practically 20 years younger than before I took Electric Bitters. I can now do all my work with ease and assist in my husband's store." Guaranteed at O. T. Erhart's Drug Store. Price 50c.

INTEMPERATE HABITS INCREASE THE LIABILITY TO CONSUMPTION.

The susceptibility of people to tuberculosis is just about trebled by intemperate habits. This is the estimate of scientific men.

The disease is not caught as you catch scarlet fever or smallpox, but by germs from dried sputum getting into the lungs. If our bodies are strong and healthy the germs are resisted successfully by the operation of nature; if weakened and depleted, the germ will make headway, and death is inevitable, unless proper methods of cure are followed. Temperance lecturers could well make use of these facts.

Neglected colds are also a prolific source of consumption, as they leave the lungs in a peculiarly receptive condition for the tubecular germ. A simple remedy, which is said to break up a cold in twenty-four hours, and cure any cough that is curable, can be obtained from any good prescription druggist at small cost: Take one-half ounce Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), two ounces of Glycerine and eight ounces of good Whisky. Shake well and take in teaspoonful doses every four hours.

To avoid substitution, it is best to purchase the ingredients and prepare the mixture yourself. The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) should be purchased in the original half-ounce vials, which are securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, with the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, of June 30th, 1906, serial number 451, prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio—plainly printed thereon. There are many rank imitations of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure), which are put out under similar names and style of package. Never accept these as a substitute for the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine, as they will invariably produce nausea and never effect the desired result.

Kitchen Troubles and the Remedy

An error commonly made by home owners is in underestimating the necessity of proper sanitary equipment for the kitchen.

Only a few years ago it was considered good form to encase the sink in wood thereby concealing the trap, making it inaccessible and offering a place for the collection of filth and vermin. If this condition exists in your household, examine into it and learn the true state of affairs.



Do not lose sight of the fact that your food is prepared in the kitchen and the utensils in which it is prepared depend on the sanitary arrangements for cleanliness, therefore safeguard against contamination of either food or utensils.

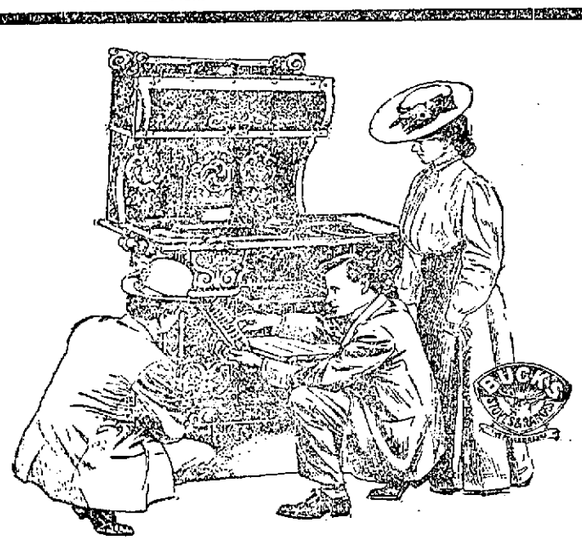
The most certain way to do this is to employ us to install a snowy white, spotlessly clean, "Standard" Porcelain Enameled Kitchen Sink. You will find it a remedy for kitchen troubles.

BAKER & NIEBUHR
Cor. 5th & Jay Sts.

MONTGOMERY DEFENSE IS FLAY DENIAL

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., March 15.—The state rested its case on completion of the physicians' testimony in the Montgomery trial. The jury was given a ride around the city while a motion was argued to dismiss the case. The motion was denied, and the defense began the examination of its witnesses. So far the testimony is a flat denial of that offered by the state. Montgomery will take the stand in his own defense. Dr. Simonson gave as his opinion that the woman's neck was broken by a blow of the fist.

Dr. Elwood Worcester, the great Boston churchman and philanthropist spends every vacation hunting real game in the wilds of Newfoundland and Labrador.



A Stove That Is Different On THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL

Here's a chance to get a Range or Cook Stove you'll be proud of, on excellent terms. We want a chance to prove the worth of Buck's Stoves and Ranges, by putting one in your home on 30 days' Free Trial.

Buck's Ranges have special duplex grates, hot blast fire backs, fuel-saving fire-boxes, sanitary white enameled ovens and reservoirs with all the advantages found in ordinary stoves.

Let us send you a stove or range today---they're all fuel savers.

Also a big line of Carpets, Rugs, Furniture and Baby Carriages— and sold if you wish on the easy payment plan.

Nelson Carpet Co.

T 206-208 MAIN STREET.



The demand for copies of THE CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE has been unprecedented.

Order from your carrier or newsdealer in advance.

The Colored Art supplements, portraying Child Life and Character, given away each Sunday, deserve to be framed.

S.S.S. PURIFIES THE BLOOD

As every part of the body is dependent on the blood for nourishment and strength, it is necessary that this vital fluid be kept free from germs, impurities and poisons. As long as it remains uncontaminated we are fortified against disease and health is assured; but any humor or impurity acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health, or culminates in some special blood disease. Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes and the different skin affections show that the blood is in a feverish and diseased condition as a result of too much acid, or the presence of some irritating humor. Sores and Ulcers are the result of morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood, and Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., are all deep-seated blood diseases that continue to grow worse as long as the impurity or poison remains in the circulation. Some persons are born with an hereditary taint in the blood and we see the effect manifested in various ways. The skin has a pallid, waxy appearance, the eyes are weak, glands in the neck often enlarged and usually the body is not fully developed or strong, because it has always been fed on weak, impure blood. In all blood troubles S. S. S. has proved itself a perfect remedy. It goes down into the circulation and removes all poisons, humors, waste or foreign matter, and makes this stream of life pure and health-sustaining. Nothing reaches inherited blood troubles like S. S. S.; it removes every particle of taint, purifies and strengthens the weak, deteriorated blood, supplies it with the healthful properties it needs and establishes the foundation for good health. Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Sores and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison and all blood diseases and disorders are cured permanently by S. S. S. It is made entirely of roots, herbs and barks, and is the King of all blood purifiers. Book on the blood and any medical advice desired sent free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

FOR COMPTROLLER

W. J. FRIES

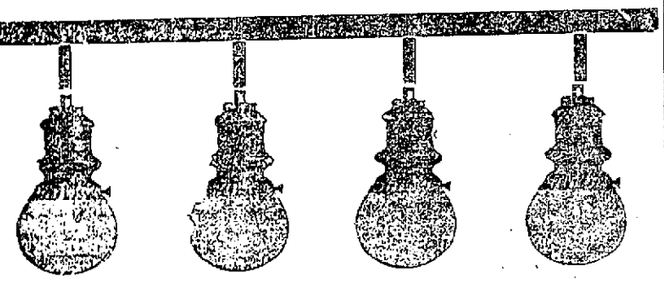


Candidate before the Democratic party for nomination at the Primaries, March 19, 1907.

I respectfully solicit your vote.

Sincerely,

W. J. FRIES.



If you have good goods to sell, they will look better and sell better if your store is lighted with

NERNST LAMPS

&&&

WISCONSIN SERVICE ELECTRIC LIGHT

I'M FOR FAIR TAXES



IN submitting to the public my candidacy for the democratic nomination for tax commissioner, I desire to briefly outline the policy I shall adopt in case of my election.

It shall be my purpose, so far as it lies in my power, to see to it that the *corporations* and the *wealthy men* pay ALL THEIR FAIR SHARE OF THE TAXES.

It shall be my earnest endeavor to make sure that the general public—the merchants, small business men and the laboring people, pay NO MORE than their FAIR SHARE of the taxes.

It has been my observation that, in the past, taxes have not been equally distributed in this city. The poor have paid too much and the rich too little. That is not justice, and intelligent administration of the office of Tax Commissioner will do much to give justice to all.

Business, rather than a desire to boast, leads me to add that I have an accurate conception of property values here, and that I am a graduated accountant and have the qualifications necessary to the carrying out of the program of tax adjustment on a fair basis. In seeking your support I pledge myself to an administration of the office that will meet the approval of all who are interested in seeing taxation levied in proportion to wealth, with no poor man's property taxed unjustly to make up for the taxes from which the rich escape. Respectfully,

ANDREW D. STRAUSS.

Candidate for the Democratic Nomination for Tax Commissioner

The Tribune's Daily Story

Cinderella To Date

By Helen Maxwell

"I suppose you have read in the papers—if you have time to think about anything except yourself—that the Westfield bank is wrecked. They have arrested Mr. Hartley and Mr. Manners, but that does not help the rest of us. In a short time I presume I shall be on the county. If you had married Dan Martin, as I wanted you to do, I should not be facing this terrible situation, but you always were headstrong, and my whole life has been sacrificed to the effort to raise you as your dear dead mother would have had me. Even now Dan is willing to forgive your folly and marry you. He will have the house all done over, and his sister will go to John's to live, and there will be only Dan and you and me."

The letter covered five closely written pages, and Annabel read it through twice with firmly set lips and dry eyes. Then very deliberately she put on her coat, hat and gloves and went out for a long walk in the snowy park, where motor cars filled with fur clad figures flew past and laughing children pelted her with harmless balls of feathery whiteness. It was a glorious day, and when she came back to her dingy hall room she was smiling, and the hard lines had faded from her face. Then she wrote her answer:

My Dear Aunt Molly—I am so grieved to hear of the bank wreck. I had not read of it in the papers, because we have been enjoying the privilege of some special instruction under Professor —— of New York, and I have been working at the academy night and day. Perhaps the bank receivers may save something, and in the meantime you must not worry. I will have the store deeded to you, and the rent will more than keep your house going, and each week I will send you some of my earnings. I am inclosing a money order for $5 that I happen to have in hand. Have Mr. Gregory arrange the transfer of the store property. As to Mr. Martin, please do not urge that upon me again. I still feel that I have some right to happiness, and I know it will never come to me through Dan Martin.

Not one word of reproach, no reminders of a dun colored childhood and a dreary girlhood, spent under nagging of the most trying sort; no reference to the fact that her own patrimony had gone under with her aunt's small fortune in the bank wreck; no intimation that she had sent almost her last dollar in the money order and must now drop her art studies and seek a position in the workaday world. She smiled grimly as she mailed the letter. Her aunt would accept the sacrifice and wail to Dan Martin over Annabel's lack of appreciation.

Dan Martin! How she hated every inch of his undersized person, his small beady eyes, his perpetual smile, his weak, receding chin! She mailed the letter with a strange feeling of independence achieved, for now she had paid to her own satisfaction the debt of gratitude imposed by her aunt, which had hung over her young life like a pall. She was free now to work out her own happiness.

But for the next week happiness seemed to move farther and farther away. In later years she never thought of those days without shuddering.

The holidays were over. Nobody wanted to hire clerks or buy illuminated cards or telephone records or any of the pretty things she painted. The room rent was again due. She might sell her few casts and painting outfit. She set her lips firmly and climbed the stairs to a fashionable employment agency. The manager was sitting at the telephone when Annabel entered. She hung up the receiver with an impatient frown.

"What do you want—a position as governess or companion? Nothing like that in view; a hundred applicants for every position. Oh, wait a minute! You look bright. Can you do manicuring and dress hair a bit and mend laces? If you can do it even halfway, I wish you'd try this place. I've sent the customer a dozen girls, and they always part after a terrible scene. The woman's a crank, but you look as if you had tact."

The upshot was that Annabel, with 25 cents in her purse and a notice of rent due under the door of her hall room, went to see Mrs. Cartwright Brown, and that highly strung personage said with dissatisfaction and suspicion in her voice that she would give the girl a trial.

The Cartwright Browns were newly rich. The father had made an enormous fortune through his own efforts and was proud of it. The mother was so burdened by it that she was on the verge of nervous prostration. Annabel saw it was nerves and not temper and took heart. Later she learned that there were a son and a daughter away at college who were just a little ashamed of their new riches.

Nobody, Annabel least of all, knew how it happened, but she became the virtual head of the Cartwright Brown household. Mrs. Brown vowed that she could hire a visiting manicurist and hairdresser, but no one could stand between her and domestic and social worries as Annabel could.

It was Annabel who reorganized the staff of servants and installed a competent housekeeper. It was Annabel who had the conservatories brought up to date, Annabel who made out congenial dinner lists, Annabel who conferred with Mrs. Brown's modiste and Mr. Brown's tailor, Annabel who shipped smart, suitable clothing and room furnishings to two colleges.

Annabel's position in the household was peculiar. She was neither housekeeper nor private secretary—just "Miss Annabel." She did not receive with Mrs. Brown on Wednesday afternoons, but she did join the family occasionally at the theater or in viewing art exhibitions. And it was after one of these rare occasions that she realized the full extent of her happiness. She had been hunting congenial work, not an art career. She knew now that her small talent for drawing had offered her only an excuse for fleeing an unhappy home life, but that she never would have become a great artist, while she was a competent manager of the Cartwright Brown home. She sent her aunt's allowance regularly and gave no thought to the future—until the two young people came home from college. The daughter was a mere butterfly, who neither appreciated nor resented Annabel's position in the household. The son was a grave faced chap who seemed suddenly oppressed by the responsibility of his father's wealth. He had studied theoretical sociology in college and on practical lines among the gilded youth of his class.

By this time the Cartwright Browns were at their country place, and Annabel found that her early morning rides were subject to interruption, not unpleasant, but disturbing. Norman Brown insisted upon unloading upon her capable shoulders, as his mother and father had done before him, the burden of his personal problems. But they were no longer burdensome when he found that Annabel shared his ideals about the use of wealth, and he boldly carried his plans to his father.

"No more college? You're going into the works? Say, what will our rich friends think?"

"I am more interested in knowing what the men at our works will think. And Miss Annabel says"—

Cartwright Brown waved his hand as if to dismiss the entire subject.

"Oh, if Annabel says you are right neither heaven nor earth could move you. I declare that girl has this family hypnotized."

"Nothing of the sort, and you know it," replied his son hotly. "She has simply taught us how to make the best of our money."

"And cured your mother of nervous prostration. Gracious, when I think of those old days! Oh, try it if you like."

* * * * * * *

Letter from Miss Molly Sewell to Annabel Maitland:

* * * We were inexpressibly shocked. Of course I had watched for your name under some magazine illustrations or for some work you would send me, and when none came I sent Dan Martin to Denver to find out what you were doing. You, a Sewell and a Maitland, hiring out as a mere servant! You must come home at once. The Westfield bank will pay 50 cents on the dollar, and we can get along somehow, and if you show some signs of settling down I think Dan will marry you after all. He isn't like some men, holding a grudge.

Letter from Annabel to her Aunt Molly:

* * * The wedding took place yesterday afternoon. I wanted to have you come, but we were compelled to hasten matters. There is trouble at the Blackstake smelters, and Norman wants to be on the ground at once. He is a prince among men, dear aunt, and you will learn to love him when we come to see you, forgiving the fact that this prince found his Cinderella not behind the kitchen stove, but in his mother's boudoir. I am not ashamed of my work in the past year, for it brought me the greatest happiness that can come to a woman. We were married with the full consent of his parents, and—I cannot write more. My cup of happiness brims over and blots out mere words.

MOLLY.

Moral Snobbery.

One of the commonest forms of snobbishness is not social at all, but moral. Many people are moral snobs who have not a grain of social ambition. When Napoleon said, "I am above morality," he not only gave expression to what some great people have secretly thought about themselves, but to what thousands of their small admirers have openly said of them. They do not reflect, perhaps, as they justify their heroes, that to declare any one in the world above morality is to say that morality has ceased to exist, has been found out and exploded, nothing remaining but some utilitarian rules suitable for the guidance of mediocre minds. The moral law must be supreme or nowhere. Yet this, as it seems to us, self evident proposition is by no means easy to apply. Most of us feel that for any one to lay too much stress upon the moral shortcomings of a great man is a sign of a small mind or at least of a defective education. We do not habitually speak of Nelson in respect of Lady Hamilton, of Burns in respect of his marriage, of Bacon in the matter of his proved corruption, of Coleridge in connection with his opium habit or of Charles Lamb in his cups as we should speak of Smith, Brown and Robinson in like circumstances. Must we, then, admit ourselves to be moral snobs? The prima facie evidence is very much against us.—London Spectator.

Why They Wanted to Win.

We knew of only one case in which a man has tried to select a wife by a competitive examination. Fifteen ladies entered for the matrimonial prize and sat down to a paper of questions of which the following are samples:

Name seven kinds of pie and describe how each is prepared. Do you advocate the use of chewing rings for teething children? Give in 100 words your views on suitable dress when married.

The climax came when the man who set the paper proposed to the winner. She refused him point blank, and so did the other fourteen.—London Tit-Bits.

Spoil His Fun.

A street car conductor sees a great many amusing things in the course of a day, but the unreasonable passengers keep him so mad that he cannot half enjoy them.—Somerville Journal.

The liveries of the servants of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of New York are equipped with buttons of solid gold. The buttons are turned in each night to an authorized custodian.

VICINITY NEWS

La Crescent

Two tickets were put up in the village election here on Tuesday. Sixty-four votes were cast. The people's ticket was successful except in the case of the president, who was elected from the village ticket. The officers elected are: Mayor, Daniel W. Luther, trustees, F. G. Potter, A. P. Latta, Henry Oldenburg; recorder, William Handorf; treasurer, J. B. Williams; assessor, J. M. Worthingham; justice of the peace, Ed Williams.

La Crescent is to highly congratulated on giving excellent opportunity to some of its young men who will do their best for the good of the town. Henry Smith, the caucus nominee for president, was defeated by only three votes. The results of the election are surprising, in that young men are to the front.

Henry Smith will have a chance to display his powers and gifts in another direction than civic officer shortly. Nevertheless, he would have made a good president.

Results of the township election are as follows: Supervisors, Geo. W. Donald and William Schlabach; clerk, Fred Welch; treasurer, D. Wetchen; assessor, W. S. McArthur; justice of the peace, Levi Kathan; constable, Henry Cooffette; school superintendent, O. S. Orr.

A cooperative canning company is to be starte dhere very shortly under sound financial control. There is also talk of another canning company in competition to this newly started one.

The M. E. pastor has a powerful large street lamp outside the parsonage to furnish the necessary illumination to pedestrians at a place where it is none too easy to travel on a dark night. The pastor believes in plenty of light—more ways than spiritually, and wants to see the best possible village.

Special sermon on Sunday morning at the M. E. church on "Shall We Know One Another in Heaven?" All La Crescent people are urged to attend.

Dakota

The son of Mrs. Castor has had the misfortune to injure his hand. Medical attention saved him from blood poisoning and the young man will be all right.

Mr. Lambert, an old and respected resident of Dakota passed peacefully away to his reward on Wednesday morning, last, after a long and painful sickness, patiently endured. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. Rev. Kelly will conduct funeral services on Friday. He was a member of the M. E. church.

STATE NEWS

SUPERIOR—Burglars robbed the Superior Telegram building and carried off the cash box from the safe, which had been left unlocked. Between $400 and $500 in checks and money was taken.

BURLINGTON—M. M. Mayhew and wife of Spring Prairie celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Tuesday.

BURLINGTON—Officials of the Milwaukee Maleable and Grey Iron works are negotiating for the removal of their plant to this city.

SHEBOYGAN—Horace Tibbitts, one of the best known residents of Sheboygan county, committed suicide this morning by placing the barrel of a shotgun against his head and blowing out his brains.

EAU CLAIRE—Mrs. Ole Oleson is dying as a result of having fallen on some ice in the back yard of her home.

MARSHFIELD—The condition of former Gov. Upham was much improved on Wednesday. His heart action was decidedly stronger, and a rapid recovery is expected.

LEGS OF HORSE SAVE HIS LIFE

MARSHFIELD, Wis., March 15.—Emil Wepfer of Park Falls, whose parents reside in this city, was brought here, the victim of a curious accident. He was driving a load of logs. The roads were slippery and when the horses turned a corner at more than usual speed, the top log rolled off, carrying the driver with it. He failed to grasp anything in his fall and landed between the horses' feet and the roller. In desperation he seized one of the horses by the hind legs and hanging to them was dragged nealy 200 feet. Meanwhile one foot had become caught under the roller and the whole weight of the load gradually passed upward over his limbs. Had he been dragged another ten feet he would have been killed, but luckily the lines, which had remained on the load, in some way switched the horses off into deep snow and stopped them before the roller reached his waist. Wepfer is twenty-five years old and unmarried. He will recover.

NOTICE

Of an Election to Bond the City of La Crosse in a Sum of Sixty-five Thousand Dollars, for the Purpose of the Erection, Construction, and the Purchase of a Suitable Site for an Armory for the Purpose of Drill and for the Safekeeping of the Arms, Equipments, Uniforms and Other Military Property Furnished by the State, and for Public Meetings and Conventions in the City of La Crosse.

The electors of the city of La Crosse, La Crosse county, Wisconsin, will hereby take notice, that at the special election to be held in the said city, on the second day of April, A. D., 1907, the electors will vote for or against the adoption of the following resolution, passed by the common council of the city of La Crosse, at its regular meeting held on the eighth day of March, A. D., 1907.

RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the common council of the city of La Crosse that for the purpose of the erection, construction, and the purchase of a suitable site for an armory for the purpose of drill and for the safekeeping of the arms, equipments, uniforms and other military property furnished by the state, and for public meetings and conventions, there be issued the bonds of the said city in the aggregate sum of sixty-five thousand ($65,000) dollars, bearing interest at four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and payable in twenty years or at the option of said city on the date of any interest payment on and after ten years from date, and be it further

Resolved, That the question of the issuance of said bonds shall be submitted to the qualified voters of said city at a special election to be held on the second day of April, 1907, between the hours of 6 a. m. and 7 p. m. of said day at the usual voting places in said city. Such election shall be held in the voting booths in the usual places in each ward. The election shall be conducted by the officers who are required to conduct the regular city elections and in the same manner as near as may be. The polls shall be opened at the same hour and close at the same hour as the city elections and the result shall be determined by the election officers and returned to the city clerk who shall record the same in full. The ballot shall be printed on the official city ballot to be voted at such election and in the following form:

For Auditorium Bonds.
[ ]
Against Auditorium Bonds.
[ ]

Mark an X in the square under the one you wish to vote for.

Dated March 9, 1907.

JOSEPH M. SIEGER,
City Clerk.

AWAY WITH HITCHING POSTS.

Why They Should Be Abolished and Sheds Provided In Their Place.

Clarke M. Drake of Prattsburg, N. Y., who wants the village hitching post abolished, writes as follows to the Farm Journal:

To many a horse the hitching post becomes a freezing post. It will have to go as did the old time whipping post.

In the gales that often sweep through the principal business streets of a village or town a blanket will not ordinarily stay on a horse. If a sudden rain comes up, the men and women seek shelter, but the horses have to soak. The horses are fastened to a post, and no one could blame them for breaking away and finding a place which their faithful service has purchased. Many of them are driven hard to and from the village and severely suffer at the post from the effects of wind and storm.

In return for slackness in not providing sheds for the horses the village people have to endure a stable odor on their streets whenever the weather is right for it. These odors drift into the stores, and when the droppings are dry and fine the winds blow the particles in also.

Some villages provide well built sheds with feed mangers, where horses may not only enjoy freedom from wind and rain, but also have the protection of their blankets and the pleasure of eating a bite before returning home. If goods are purchased, they may be placed in the vehicle and be kept as dry as when they came from the store till the owner is ready to go home. It is very unpleasant to think of riding home sitting on a wet cushion and under wet blankets.

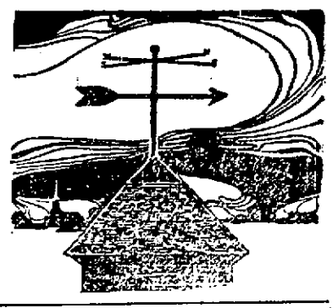
Public sheds are not more or less than guest barns where horses are to stand in comfort and safety while the owners are making purchases. Business men who have not enterprise enough to provide a place for customers' horses do not deserve patronage.

I know a village of 1,200 population, a live business town, which has not a free public hitching shed, and since, May 1, 1906, it has been a license town. What will many a faithful beast have to endure these winter days and nights hitched in the open streets, with its driver filling himself with whisky, insuring a merciless drive homeward and perhaps an empty manger?

A Fatal Advertisement.

Vestris, the great dancing master, died at eighty-three, and it was said he would have lived till a hundred but for a sudden and mortal blow in the shape of an advertisement. One day he asked for a newspaper, probably for the first time in his life. Scarcely had he opened the sheet when his eyes lighted upon the following: "Wanted, a professor of dancing at Calcutta. Must be a skillful chiropodist at the same time." He took to his bed and never left it again alive.

A woman's pians often miscarry when she trusts them to males.



IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD

When it comes to making and offering the public a Ginger Ale that is above the average, we are not in the back ground. From all directions people are favoring us with their orders for our

NEBUER GINGER ALE

and other Bottled Beverages.

NORTH SIDE BOTTLING WKS
901-903 ROSE ST.



Invest your

BUSINESS

And

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

DRAFTS Sold On All Parts of The World.

Deposits made prior to 5th, draw interest from 1st of each month.

OYSTERS.

Standards, - - 40c Qt.
Extra Selects, 50c Qt.
Salted & Smoked Fish

Jaekel's Grocery
1100 South Sixth St.
Phones OLD, B. 7371 NEW, 425-C
All Orders Promptly Delivered

BIJOU

FAMILY THEATRE

REFINED & UP-TO-DATE VAUDEVILLE

This week all acts are direct from big Eastern Theatres.

PROGRAM

The Great Herr Saona
Impersonator of Great Men.

Cowles & Olden,
Dramatic Stars
Presenting a Rural Playlet.

Les Danovas
The French Flexible Marvels

Lorene Marchel
The Great Eastern Lyric Soprano.

Lawrence Wall
Pictured Melodies
I Long To See Them All Again

MOVING PICUURES
"The Jail Bird"
The 6 Amourous Diagoons

Ladies' Popular Matinee Every Day at 2:30 P. M.

Admission . . : 10 Cents

2 Performances every Evening at 7:45 and 9:00 O'Clock Sharp. Admission 10c. Reserved Opera Chairs 15 Cents.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

Helpfulness is love in action.

THE TRIBUNE IS THE OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE CITY AND OF THE COUNTY OF LA CROSSE

The Tribune has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in Western Wisconsin

PART ONE
PAGES 1 TO 8

The La Crosse Tribune

Only Local Paper Not Owned by a Trust

VOLUME V NUMBER 63

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ESCH NEXT SENATOR IS WORD TODAY

"Certain of it" is Tscharner's View

LA CROSSE MAN GAINING

Vote to Come in About Two Weeks and Prospects are Bright

"Esch is practically certain of election," said Postmaster W. B. Tscharner, who returned today from Madison. "He has the solid support of his district and much support from outside and is rapidly gaining strength at Madison. His strength makes a big impression and he will be the band wagon. People outside feel he's the man as well as those who know him best. He is rapidly making gains, and when the caucus comes the 26th, I feel certain Mr. Esch will be chosen as the next senator. The Esch men are for Esch first, last and all the time and will not throw their support to someone else."

Miller Certain Also

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—"When the ballots are finally counted John J. Esch will be the United States senator," declared Assemblyman T. H. Miller of La Crosse last night. "It will not come on the first ballot, but it will come shortly afterwards."

On the first ballot the support will be divided and it is figured Congressman Esch will receive fifteen votes. As soon as the Lenroot support begins to break thirty-two votes are pledged to the La Crosse congressman for second choice. When the forty mark is reached it will be but a rush to get onto the loaded wagon.

W. W. Andrews of Superior, chief spokesman of Mr. Lenroot, arrived in the city yesterday and spent last evening working among the La Follette followers to get an early caucus of the vote. So far he has met with little success, the members preferring to await the call of a general republican caucus by Chairman W. D. Connor.

Lenroot, since he has arrived here, has declined to make any statement, and further than is indicated from the work of former Assemblyman Andrews, there is a feeling that he will not be an avowed candidate.

Congressman Cooper has spent three days in the city attempting to get a sizeup of the situation and being unable to, he has declined to make an announcement. Congressman Esch is in the fight to the end and his supporters say he will stay in the race and there will always be three votes in the box for him. The seventh district is solid, however, for Esch, including Speaker Ekern.

To friends of Esch last night Speaker Ekern said he felt much aggrieved to think certain papers would publish that secretly he was knifing Esch. He told them he was for Esch and the supposition which went with the statement is that he will assist in swinging the entire Lenroot following to Congressman Esch.

It is believed from what information could be gathered today, the strongest oppositon to the La Crosse congressman will come from Senator Hatten, who has men canvassing the situation thoroughly. W. H. Dick, his political lieutenant, said last night if there were no other influences working on the legislature Hatten would be elected, but the members were being worked with.

Another blow was dealt the unfragrant cigarette yesterday when by a unanimous vote, and under a suspension of the rules, the assembly passed the Domachowski bill prohibiting the use of tobacco in any form in public places by boys under 16 years. There was no opposition to the measure, but an amendment was voted down making anyone liable to the law if found with cigarette papers in his possession.

One of the developments today was that in the contest Secretary of State James A. Frear has won in the race in making a suitable appointment for the chief clerkship. Failing to have the position put on the exempt list of a law passed by the legislature, an examination was given. Among the names certified for appointment this morning was N. G. Nagler, who during all the fight, has been Secretary Frear's choice. He has been appointed.

La Follette Coming

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—Following a long conference between Stephenson and Lenroot in the state treasurer's office this morning, Lenroot refused to announce the results, but said he had not announced his candidacy, leaving the matter with his friends. It is believed now he will not be a candidate and that an attempt will be made to swing the Lenroot following to Stephenson. It is considered impossible among the politicians, as a large part of his following is pledged to Esch as second choice. La Follette has notified friends he will be here Saturday night to spend Sunday.

Dick, Hatten's lieutenant, admitted today that Esch had the lead yesterday but he believes his highest strength has been reached.

BIG COUP IN U. P. IS REPORTED

Market Strengthens and a Trick Seems to Have Been Worked by Big Fellows

BULLETIN
(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, March 15.—Late this afternoon it is reported on the street that Morgan has secured control of the Union Pacific, and that the Standard Oil interests have turned on Harriman to crush him. About the same time it was rumored Hill had gobbled the Southern Pacific and is riding on the top of the wave resulting from the turn of the tide!! The reports were the cause of a flurry and there was a lively scramble for information. It seems certain, however, some big coup in the Union Pacific has been affected.

Close Is Better

NEW YORK, March 15.—After wide fluctuations the first hour confidence was apparently restored and the belief is current that the market convulsions have stopped with yesterday's sensational shock.

All along the line this afternoon the tendency was upward.

London closed weak and threatened a bear effect here.

Probably the most prominent feature in the optimistic tone of the market was the announcement that the clearing house sheets of all brokers had been passed and there would be no failures resulting from the crash. Combined with this was the announcement that Rothschilds of London had pledged themselves to support the market.

A conference is being held in an uptown hotel between Newman, McCrea, Hughitt and Mellen to formulate plans arranged by Morgan before sailing for Europe for these men to meet the president to talk railroad. They have been in session since 10 o'clock this morning and a statement is expected this afternoon.

St. Paul and Northern Pacific showed renewed strength this afternoon on the report that Hill had declared his intention to get into the fray if another attack was made on his interests.

Amalgamated opened today seven points above yesterday's close and appeared to increase its strength.

Steel common opened a point up and hovered around 33.

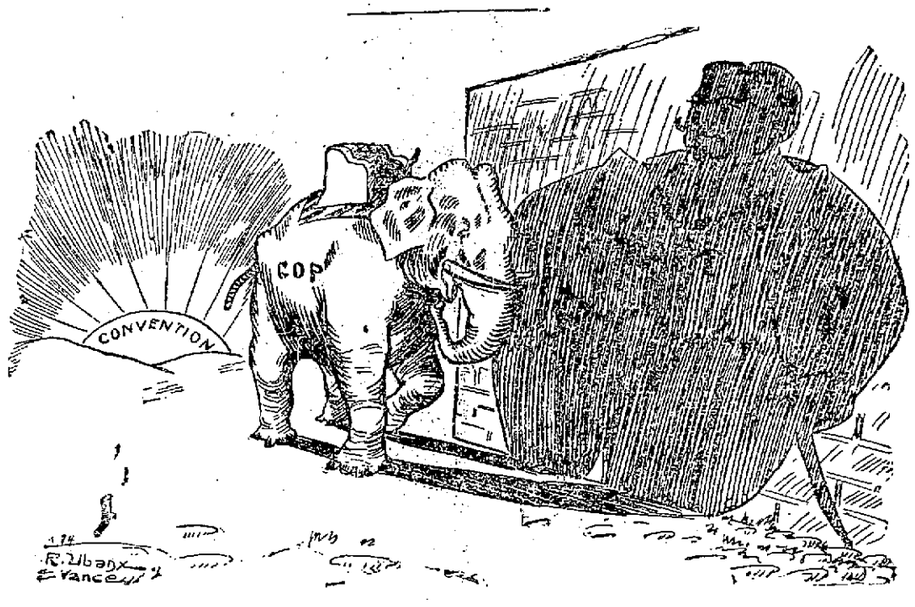
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Railroad magnates, McCrea, Newman, Mellen and Hughitt are struggling between pride and fear, hoping the president will call a conference while the bears are clawing stocks to pieces in Wall street.

The president is indifferent to the situation and is reported to have said: "I do not care what is happening to the stock market. My course will not be influenced one way or another by fluctuations of railway shares."

The magnates want a conference but do not want to humble themselves to ask for an interview. The president says:

"I will see anybody who wants to see me if he has business to transact, a railroad president or a hod carrier."

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE



GREAT FLOOD IS RECEDING TODAY

Millions of Dollars Damage at Pittsburg; Business is Suspended

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15.—It is reported Policeman Whitman's skiff capsized, drowning him, while he was attempting a rescue. When the water began to recede at 6 this morning it had reached the highest stage ever known.

A hundred thousand are temporarily out of employment and ten square miles of the downtown district are submerged. Ice threatens the bridges.

The crest of the flood is not past Wheeling yet and there is $200,000 damage there, with ten thousand homeless.

It is believed Pittsburg and its environs suffered twenty millions of loss.

The most important district is submerged. The streets ordinarily thronging arteries of traffic are plied only by a few skiffs.

Mount Washington Fire

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 15.—In a fire at Mount Washington this morning seven business house and four dwellings were destroyed by 9:30. On account of the flood there was no water pressure, and the firemen were unable to compete with the flames.

At 9:45 dynamite was used in an effort to stop the spread of the flames and several houses were blown up. No water is available from any source as wells and cisterns are exhausted.

The flood reached its crest at 6 o'clock this morning and is now falling an inch an hour.

The fire was under control by noon. The loss is near $200,000.

MEN OFFENDED MEETING TODAY

The liquor and allied interests are holding their meeting this afternoon for the purpose of organizing to protect themselves against the onslaughts of the new civic federation. Temporary organization will probably be effected.

MILLER AWARDED BUREAU CONTRACT

Weather Observer Thompson received a telegram from Washington this morning ordering him to award the contract for building the new United States weather building that is to be erected here, to the lowest bidder. The lowest bidder is Contractor John A. Miller of this city. The contract has not arrived yet, but will be, in all probability, signed upon its arrival.

EAU CLAIRE.—Fred Cochrane, aged 4 years, was struck by a street car while crossing the track to meet his father, who was coming home for dinner. The boy was removed to a hospital. The injuries may prove fatal.

MONTGOMERY SAYS WIFE FELL

Alleged Murderer Testified Daughter Saw Her Die in His Arms

A long squabble between lawyers took place in the Montgomery trial at Black River Falls when the defense attempted to introduce confessional letters claimed to have been written by Mrs. Montgomery, which reflected on her character. The state objected and Judge [illegible] all barred them. They were used [illegible] former trial at Sparta.

Montgomery was on the stand most of the day, and interest in his testimony was intense. His story is that he and his wife were on the best of terms—veritable lovers—and that on their way home she fell from the buggy three times, his condition from drink being such that he was unable to prevent her. On reaching home she went into the house with the aid of himself and daughter, and while they were outside she fell from her chair and he carried her outside where she died in his arms, his daughter being present.

Montgomery was on the stand all morning.

BILLS PASSED AT MADISON TODAY

(Special Tribune Dispatch.)

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The assembly passed the Thomas bill providing for a heavy fine for furnishing candy containing "knockout" drops, also a bill appropriating $200,000 for a university experiment station. The latter bill was cause of debate, Bancroft declaring the legislature was "doing too much for the university and too little for the common schools." Palmer, the negro, withdrew the Brownsville resolution because he believed the assembly intended to kill it.

The senate capitol bill, providing that either granite or marble may be selected, was passed by the assembly and is now sent to the governor. The committee on elections reported for passage the Miller bill prohibiting treating by political candidates and fixing the amounts that can be expended and for what purpose.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET

(Quoted by Wis. Grain & Stock Co.)

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; left over, 6,172; prices strong to a shade higher. Light, $6.75 to $6.90; mixed, $6.75 to $6.95; heavy, $6.60 to $6.92; rough, $6.60 to $6.70

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steady.

Sheep—Receipts, 17,000; steady.

Minneapolis Cash Grain

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 80½c; No. 1 northern, 79½c; No. 2 northern, 76⅞c to 77⅛c; No. 3 northern, 73c to 75c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 39¼c; No. 3, 38¾c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 38½c; No. 3, 36½c to 37½c.

Barley—60c to 66½c.

Rye—61¾c to 63¾c.

Some people invariably get the worst of it because they are always demanding the best of it.

JEROME'S EXPERT RIDICULES THAW'S

Hirsch Says Scientific Men Never Heard of "Brain Storms"

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, March 15.—Dr. William Hirsch testified this morning in his opinion Thaw was perfectly sane when he killed White and knew the nature and quality of his act.

Jerome attacked Dr. Evans, who advanced the "brain storm" theory for Thaw. He asked Hirsch what scientific men understood by a "brain storm."

The witness said: "Among scientific men there is no such thing as a 'brain storm.'"

Delmas objected to this line of testimony and a long wrangle followed. Jerome cited a case given by Evans as authority and Hirsch said the cases were no more alike than cases of smallpox and a broken leg.

Evelyn Thaw was called to the stand.

Hummel Jail Bird

When Abe Hummel snapped out yesterday that Evelyn Thaw "certainly did" tell him she never told Thaw the alleged story of White's cruelty, and after Jerome failed to have it stricken from the record, Delmas said:

"The question and answer are before the jury, if it pleases your honor, and I waive the privilege and let it stand. I will meet it at the proper time."

His hand was on the record of the Dodge-Morse case when he spoke, and his eye was directly upon the man in the witness chair—Hummel—who, on a charge of perjured affidavit has been convicted by Jerome and sentenced to a year in the county jail. Within arm's reach was Jerome himself, the district attorney, who openly stated long ago that Hummel had been a danger to the community—Jerome who had now summoned Hummel as his star witness in the critical stage of the Thaw trial, who holds in his office an indictment charging Hummel with subornation of perjury.

CRAFTY CONNOR SEEKS JIM'S JOB

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The first petition from the voters in favor of a candidate for senator appeared this afternoon boosting Davidson. It was presented in the assembly by Royerpit. It denounces the candidacy of Stephenson.

Davidson denies its authority and says it was circulated without his knowledge or consent. Lieutenant Governor Connor is believed to be responsible, being determined to get the governor out of the state so he can take his chair.

WEATHER FORECAST

Fair and warmer tonight and Saturday.

Coldest, 32; warmest, 42; wind, 4 miles.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

Tainted Editorials or Plagiarism?

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. ROLAND B. GELATT, BY DR. W. A. ANDERSON

La Crosse, March 12, 1907.

Mr. Roland B. Gelatt,
Editor Daily Chronicle,
La Crosse, Wis.

Dear Sir:

Should you deem any explanation or reason necessary for addressing you an open letter, instead of in the customary direct manner, I beg to remind you that a courteous note addressed to you last August, the contents of which are known only to you and the writer, was not even acknowledged, although duplicated by registered mail, for which you duly receipted.

The fact that you had at that time, unintentionally perhaps, left the field of insinuation and inuendo and stated an alleged fact, which was the subject of inquiry, made your silence all the more noticeable. Of this, however, more at another time if it seems necessary, for I wish now, as an old time friend of the Chronicle and in the interests of its readers, to say something about journalism in La Crosse, which I should have preferred to have sent to you direct had there been any certainty of its receiving attention at your hands.

In the Chronicle of Nov. 27th, last, editorial columns, appeared the following: "In La Crosse journalism at any rate, The Chronicle sets the pace." Taking this as a text I may say that I had heard your editorial columns spoken of at different times in rather flattering terms, and the excellence of many articles which appeared there I did not hestitate to admit. Having been a reader of the Chronicle for twenty or thirty years, during which period there had been several different writers in charge of the editorial columns, it was only natural that I should become familiar with the characteristics or individuality of the different editors, after a few months when changes occured. When you had assumed charge there was the usual change in style and other characteristics, but after some months it gradually dawned upon me that you were the most versatile writer, and wielded the most facile pen of any editor ever connected with the paper, or else you were deceiving me and the rest of your readers. The latter was hardly to be credited for it is well known that before coming here you had an extensive and somewhat scattered newspaper experience in Detroit, Cleveland, Louisville, Minneapolis and other places, not omitting the Cornell Era, of which you informed your readers, Nov. 1st last, you were one of the editors twenty-five years ago.

But on one occasion, when studying your style of writing, I happened to notice an article copied from and credited to another paper, and then an original editorial so much like the former in its general style and form of expression, that I was surprised by your ability to so closely imitate, if such it was.

Subsequently I noticed an editorial with the heading or title changed from what it was in the paper where originally published, and the name of that paper mentioned in such a purely incidental manner as to convey the impression that you would not have been seriously offended had the authorship been attributed to your pen by the hasty reader. Another feature which attracted attention was that several days would not infrequently pass after the wires announced some item of news, either foreign or domestic, before it was made the subject of "editorial comment." And sometimes when live news was dwelt upon it read a little like an editorial of John Kendrick Bangs in the "Gadfly," on one of President Roosevelt's weekly messages—"The president's message for this week reached the office too late to be commented upon as fully as we would like. It suffices to say that, while we agree with his recommendations in some respects, there are others upon which we distinctly disagree. What these latter are, are so obvious that we shall not enumerate them here, contenting ourselves with saying with Caesar, after the battle of Carthage, 'O Tempora, O Mores et sesquipedalium.'"

About this time, in a letter to Mayor Torrance, which was intended for your benefit, I stated that your course in the matter therein referred to would be considered disreputable journalism by the great mass of editorial writers, but was by no means your debut in that particular field. It seemed strange to some of your readers that you did not reply to that letter or call for a bill of particulars, instead of getting behind the columns of your paper and simply "calling names," so much like a child that skips into the house and, when feeling safe there, runs out its tongue and makes faces through the window. That letter contained a plain notice that your

(Continued on Page Six.)

EMINENTI JOURNALISTS CALL IT "LARCENY"

Following the receipt of Dr. Wendell A. Anderson's letter, the editor of The Tribune wrote to distinguished publishers, most frequently quoted, of the same general standing as the publishers of the New York Times and Public Ledger, soliciting opinions on the ethical question involved. A number of replies have already been received, probably, from the nature of things, confidential. There was no dissenting voice. These letters are on file in this office. Following we publish excerpts from some of them:

"The 'cribbing' or stealing of an editorial, bodily, without giving credit, is certainly a serious breech of newspaper etiquette. The man who attempts to build up a reputation for brightness in this manner is in plain words a thief—he steals the work of another, claiming it as his own."

* * * * *

"The practice of appropriating editorials from another newspaper without credit is contrary to all newspaper ethics; in fact it is plagiarism."

* * * * *

"I should call it larceny. * * *While the appropriating of editorials is not a legal offense, it is nevertheless a moral theft and carries not only that stigma but the additional confession of incompetence.

THE EDITORS.



The coming of out-door days inspires brighter dress and indefer-ence to this sentiment we now exhibit the newest modes for Spring

Expert Tailors in charge of our Alteration Department

THE CONTINENTAL.

HENRY N. BOEHM, Manager.

LOCATION--Corner of Fourth and Pearl Streets

You are Invited to Attend a

Banquet

Saturday Evening

8:30 to 11:00 P. M.

The Hub has been Remodeled and Refurnished. COME AND ENJOY IT. :: :: :: ::

THE HUB

M. BLANK, Propr.

1000 SHAMROCKS WILL BE PRESENTED TO PATRONS SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17TH.

COURT HOLDS VOW OF LOVE IS WATERED

DES MOINES, Ia., March 15.—The supreme court of Iowa appears to have a truly Jovian disregard for lovers' vows. At least it does not think that the promise of an impassioned lover that he would give up $50,000 for his sweetheart, said sweetheart being then and there the lawful wife of another, should be allowed to influence the jury in fixing the amount of damages which the sweetheart's husband should receive in a suit for the alienation of his wife's affections.

The suit in which this interesting opinion was handed down was one brought here from Cherokee county on appeal, in which Asa C. Bailey was mulcted in $10,000 damages to salve the injuries sustained by Samuel Flinders for the loss of the affections of Mrs. Flinders.

It was testified in the suit that Bailey had said that he would be willing to start life again with nothing but his two empty hands for the sake of Mrs. Flinders, and on the basis of this testimony the fact was gotten before the jury that as Bailey was the owner of 1,000 acres of farm land worth approximately $50 per acre, it meant that he would be willing to sacrifice this much for Mrs. Flinders. The admission of this evidence, the supreme court holds, was indefensible and prejudicial in the extreme to the man who used only the common exaggeration of lovers.

According to the supreme court, the thing in love affairs is this: When a man gives expression to such extravagant promises of what he would do for love, he means merely to impress the fair one with some vague idea of the immensity of his affections, and does not coldly calculate that he is worth, say $50,000, and for her sake, is willing to give up the $50,000. For this reason the court reverses the verdict giving Flinders $10,000 damages and remands the case to the lower court.

YEOMEN PARTIES

Last night the Brotherhood of American Yeomen held a meeting at which fourteen were initiated and forty-five new applications received. After the meeting cinch was played and the prizes went to Mrs. J. Hodge and N. Neibuhr. Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Weeks won the foot prizes. Refreshments were served.

Wednesday evening the ladies of the Yeomen held a card party at Woodman hall at which 100 were present, there being twenty tables. Mrs. G. W. Ash and Mrs. J. Orton won the head prizes and Mesdames G. Roellig and Groskie the foot prizes. Refreshments followed and the evening was a very pleasant one.

The strawberries in a piece of restaurant shortcake are laid on with the precision of the nails in a coffin, and just as far apart.

YOUNG MEN ARE TO RAISE $12,000 FOR BUILDING

SOLICIT THAT AMOUNT FOR THE NEW Y.M.C.A.

The young men's committee, which is to take an active part in the coming Y. M. C. A. campaign, has been organized and the following have pledged themselves to raise $12,000 from the young men of the city. The young men's banquet will be held on Friday night, the 12th of April. At that time, plans will be discussed and it is probable that other names will be added to the list of workers. Those who have the matter in charge do not doubt the success of this campaign by the young men's committee. In all places where this method has been tried, the amount raised has far exceeded that which was tried for, and with the interest that there is in La Crosse, the committee will be successful.

F. J. Cory, Wm. B. Batchelder, P. T. Schultze, J. A. Tiwing, Ray E. Hiscox, Otto Munz, W. S. Parker, J. F. Schrank, J. J. Felber, C. E. Santrizos, O. A. Colby, O. Gudenschwager, J. W. Hedderick, Emil A. Erickson, H. A. Worthington, Dr. A. T. Rasmussen, Arthur Erickson, Julius A. Westby, F. H. Scofield, L. J. Kilian, W. B. Spears, E. J. Pynn, W. C. Voight, Theodore Arenz, H. L. Taylor, L. W. Holmes, H. R. Collins, George H. Sparks, E. E. Brenner, C. F. Ogden, Emil H. Erickson, A. C. Bangsberg, H. A. Taggert, I. E. Ruggles, L. W. King, R. H. Hoefle, T. J. Larkin, G. W. Thompson, A. E. Fraser, D. C. Lewis, James Thompson, J. E. Higbee, G. F. Hauser, H. Neibuhr, W. E. Walker, C. C. Lynd, A. W. Fitzpatrick, H. C. Thomas, A. C. Wood, Jos. C. Calloway, E. E. Dow, Norman Beans, G. H. Watkins, E. A. Gantert, E. S. Dittman, A. M. Ivey, Rollie P. Stanton, O. H. Hulberg, Jas. C. Stavrum, A. A. Major, L. A. Conger, A. J. Brooks, H. H. Knott, Samuel Ganz, E. L. Kroner, C. E. Schaefer, W. R. Ellers, O. R. Skaar, M. M. Risberg, Geo. B. Marvin, James W. Irish, A. C. Espenes, C. C. Clemens, Conrad Nelson, L. H. Pynn, W. D. Burford, F. W. Pitman, Calvin F. Schwenker, P. L. Cilley, W. L. Miller, C. Bonneville, R. C. Whelppley, Wm. Buehda, W. S. Woods, H. Goddard, Wm. Bauman, W. F. Ruehlman, E. G. Sloane, D. L. Wartinbee, F. L. Taylor, F. C. Herrington, W. E. Hanson, W. C. Stotera, G. W. Wolf.

CONTEST FOR RHODES SCHOLARSHIP AT "U"

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—President Van Hise, chairman of the Rhodes scholarship committee has announced that the contest for the Wisconsin scholarship now lies between Phillip A. Knowlton of Wisconsin university and Harry Stevens of Lawrence university and Allen B. West of Ripon.

DELAY TO TUESDAY

President Joseph Boschert of the La Crosse Threshing Machine Manufacturing company this afternoon announced that the decision of his company on remaining in La Crosse would probably be given out next Tuesday. Only $17,000 remains to be subscribed and if this is secured before that time the plant will remain here. Otherwise negotiations will be closed with Cedar Rapids.

ATTORNEYS DELAY WALSH'S HEARING

(Scripps-McRae Dispatch.)

CHICAGO, Ill., March 15.—John R. Walsh's next appearance in court will be his arraignment on a charge of misappropriating $500,000. Federal Judge Anderson this morning upheld 160 of the 182 indictments.

Attorneys obtained a delay in the arraignment. They demanded a bill of particulars. The government insisted Walsh be forced to plead. The court finally agreed to hear arguments Tuesday upon the application for a bill of particulars.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Mission Sunday school will hold their first sociable tonight in the Mission hall.

This branch of the work has grown by leaps and bounds. Not six weeks ago the Sunday school was organized with seven members. Now seventy names appear on the roll.

Every boy and girl who is not attending Sunday school elsewhere is invited to attend the Mission on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

A certain man is such a fine actor that his wife has never discovered he does not love her.

We will never know much about the nature of goodness until we know that goodness is natural.

FIRE SCARE IN ONALASKA

There was a fire scare in Onalaska this morning, a portion of the Onalaska Woolen mills catching fire. It was extinguished before any damage was done, however.

WANTS POLICE TO FORCE GIRL TO WED HIM

KENOSHA, Wis., March 15.—The police department of Kenosha had a new proposition handed it when Joseph Pink, an Italian, applied at the police office and asked that an officer be sent to force Josephine Caira, a comely Italian girl of 16 years to accept his proposal of marriage. Pink had already secured a license for the marriage and had purchased furniture for a house and a weddig dress for his bride. He informed the police that he had given her the wedding ring some time ago but that when he had announced to her yesterday that she was expected to appear for the ceremony she had balked.

Police officers accompanied Pink to the home of Miss Caira but when they urged the marriage she refused to see Pink and declared that she would not marry him under any circumstances. She declared "He is entirely too strenuous a lover." The wedding ring was turned over to the officer to carry back to Pink and the girl told the officers that he had attempted to enforce his proposal of marriage at a point of a revolved and Pink was arrested. When searched he had a revolver in his pocket.

Instead of going to his own wedding he was taken to a justice court where he paid a fine of $25 and costs for carrying concealed weapons and gave a bond to keep the peace.

The girl said in court that she had formerly been in love with Pink but that he had acted in such a strenuous manner in regard to the wedding that she became disgusted. She brought the presents Pink had given her into court and insisted that they be returned to him by the court.

Prof. Harry Packman of Christ church, announces he will present with Christ church choir March 31 the "Passion service" by Gaul, composer of the "Holy City," "Ruth," "Ten Virgins," etc. It is a much heavier piece than the "Crucifixion" presented some time ago, and promises to be a rare musical treat.

STATE NEWS

RACINE.—Nels Johnson, a resident of this city for the last forty years, committed suicde at his home by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, death being instantaneous. He was 79 years of age, and for some time had been in ill health.

BELOIT.—The funeral of Clinton Babbitt took place this afternoon. There were prayers at the house at 2 o'clock, and services in the chapel of the First Congregational church at 2:30 o'clock. Prof. J. A. Blaisdell of Beloit college gave the address.

KENOSHA.—The strike at the model plant of the Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery works was settled at noon on Thursday, and the seventy men who had quit work at the plant Wednesday morning returned to work. The strike was setled with a general conference between all of the men dissatisfied and the managers of the plant.

GREEN BAY.—The Brown county committee on public buildings has submitted a report, in which the erection of a new court house is favored. Some time ago the members of the state board of control condemned the condition of the present jail and court house, and the report of the supervisor substantiates its statement.

EAU CLAIRE.—J. M. Nash, head of the Amalgamated Theater circuit, is in the city conferring with Manager Armond and President Wheeler of the Chippewa Valley Electric Railroad company regarding the establishment of a summer theater at Lake Hallie, half way between Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls. The project is meeting with much favor and may go through.

BARABOO.—A telegram was received here on Thursday that the International Harvester company has transferred its iron mining property at North Freedom to the Wisconsin Steel company.

MANAWA.—The public schools of this village have been closed for the balance of the month on account of the alarming spread of smallpox in the village and vicinity. Seven families are under quarantine.

BELOIT.—The first commitment from Beloit to the state prison on the charge of being a common drunkard was this week, when Judge Rosa of the municipal court sentenced Joe McDonald to a term of one year.

MANITOWOC.—General Charles King, the soldier-author, has accepted the invitation of the local Camp Lawton post of the United Spanish-American War veterans to deliver the principal address here during the convention and state encampment on July 2, 3, and 4, and also preside as marshal of the day on July 4, the big day of the meet. At the convention it is planned to launch a boom for General King for national commander.

EAU CLAIRE.—Elsie Johnson of this city, aged 8 years, while coasting down a hill, ran into a tree, bumping her head. She apparently suffered no pain, however, and kept on coasting. Shortly after returning to her home she was stricken with convulsions, and died in great misery. Nine doctors were called in to consult on the case, but they were unable to give a satisfactory explanation. The doctors were greatly puzzled, and the case has created considerable interest.

A MARVELOUS CURE

Mrs. E. L. Shields, of Atlanta, Ga., Tells of Her Marvelous Restoration to Health and Strength, After Being Helpless for Months, by

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

A TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST KIDNEY CURE ABSOLUTELY FREE TO EVERY READER OF THE TRIBUNE WHO SUFFERS FROM KIDNEY, LIVER, BLADDER OR BLOOD DISEASE.



MRS. E. L. SHIELDS.

READ MRS. SHIELDS'S STORY

"If there is any one in the whole world wants to know about Warner's Safe Cure, tell them that I owe my life to that medicine. It cured me when three doctors utterly failed even to give me relief.

"Eighteen years ago I was taken down with meningitis. I was very badly off and my doctors seemed unable to do much for me. After leaving my bed it was 3 months before I could walk. I had no use of myself at all. All I could do was to sit and read.

"Recently a neighbor handed me 'Warner's Safe Cure book. At that time I had little faith in medicine of any kind, for I had taken most everything without relief, and I had just about given up hope of ever getting well. But after reading your book I decided to try Warner's Safe Cure.

"I was astonished at its results, for after taking it 8 days I began to pick up. At the end of the first bottle I was able to clean up my room.

"I am now entirely cured and can say without hesitation that my recovery is due to Warner's Safe Cure and nothing else.

"I have since recommended your Medicine to many others and shall always continue to do so, as I feel that my life was saved by it. Very gratefully yours.—Mrs. E. L. SHIELDS, 222 Courtlandt St., Atlanta, Ga., April 20, '06.

CURES KIDNEY DISEASE

When the kidneys are diseased the uric acid is not carried off, and this causes Gout, Lumbago, Rheumatism of the Joints, Rheumatism of the Muscles, Rheumatism of the Heart, Rheumatism everywhere.

In Bright's disease the bowels are often constipated and the liver torpid. Warner's Safe Pills quickly relieve this condition, and no ill after effect is experienced.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two sizes, and is sold by all druggists, or direct, at 50 cents and $1.00 a bottle. Refuse substitutes containing harmful drugs, which injure the system.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE. To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood that WARNER'S SAFE CURE will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent, ABSOLUTELY FREE, postpaid, to any one who will write WARNER'S SAFE CURE CO., Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in The Tribune. The genuineness of this offer is fully guaranteed. Our doctors will also send medical booklet containing descriptions of symptoms and treatment of each disease and many convincing testimonials free to every one.

ENGINE MEN BURNED IN CAB

A bad wreck occurred Wednesday evening on the Illinois Central railroad in which the engineer and the fireman of one of the freight trains in the wreck were burned in their cabs.

The wreck occurred near Menominee and the portion of the track where the wreck occurred, is also used by the Burlington road by trains which arrive at Grand Crossing. No. 59 and No. 51 were both about three hours late yesterday morning.

Two freight trains were running in opposite directions on double tracks and were passing one another when a car in one of the trains jumped the track and derailed the other train, threw the engine down a ten foot embankment, but did not turn it over, and after all the cars had piled upon the engine cab, they caught fire and burned the men to a crisp. They could not be found. Their names are not known here.

WOMAN IS SANE

Rebecca E. Larson, a deaf and dumb woman of La Crosse, was adjudged sane this morning. Drs. George E. Powell and D. S. McArthur conducted the examination.

She was arrested some time ago while selling soap in La Crosse, upon complaint made by one of the assistants in L. Kleeber's office.

Poets are born, not paid.

EASTER CLOTHES

SPRING HATS

You must see our line of Stetson and McKibbon Hats before buying. . . . We show everything that is new in both style and color.

Stetson's $3.50
McKibbon's $3.00
Reliable $2.00

New Neckwear 50 Cents



Our lines are very complete now and we are ready for you. You will no doubt want to appear right Easter Sunday and it will do no harm if you select your clothes now instead of waiting until the last minute. Let us show you our Roxboro system clothes this spring. They are different from the ordinary kind.

The Prices on Suits, Topcoats and Cravenettes range from

$10 to $30



NEW FANCY VESTS

The new College style..... $3.50
Some very nobby ones, at..... $2.50
Nice Wash Vests at..... $1.50

PAJAMAS

Soisette Cloth..... $3.00
Good Grade Madras..... $2.00
Fine Percales..... $1.50



BOY'S CLOTHES

Our new clothes for boys 8 to 16 years are in. We show the new "Norfolk," the "Buddy Tucker" and the long roll two-button, double breasted. The very latest patterns & colorings.

Good Suits, $3.50
Better Ones, $5.00
Best Ones, $7.50

New Hosiery 25 Cents

You certainly could not spend an hour more to your advantage than to spend it looking over our New Spring Lines.

COME BE A SPENDER

WESTBY'S 115-17 S. 4th St. La Crosse.

THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE

Published Every Afternoon Except Sunday, at 121 Main St., La Crosse, Wis.

A NEWSPAPER UNION LABEL FOR THE PEOPLE

A. M. BRAXTON, Editor and Publisher — F. H. BURGESS, Business Manager — W. V. KIDDER, City Editor

Daily by Carrier.....$5.00 per year
Daily by Mail.....$4.00 per year

Entered as Second-class Matter June 22, 1904, at the Postoffice at La Crosse, Wis., Under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1897.

Special Representatives: Payne & Young, Chicago, 948 Marquette Building; La Coste & Maxwell, 140 Nassau Street, New York City.

FARMERS DISCUSS MAIL BUYING

(From The Chicago RETAILERS' JOURNAL.)

It is a hopeful sign when the farmers, the principal patrons of the mail order concerns, themselves begin to discuss seriously the possible menace to them of buying away from home.

Such a discussion took place recently at La Crosse, Wis., at a meeting of the Campbell Agricultural Horticultural and Dairy association. The mail order question was down for regular debate, and extensive arguments were presented on both sides.

The discussion was the result of anti-mail order agitation by THE LA CROSSE TRIBUNE, one of the few dailies which have made special campaigns in favor of home trading, and the chief argument against mail buying was presented by W. E. Barber, president of the company which publishes that enterprising paper. THE TRIBUNE has just entered the LEE SYNDICATE, which owns also the Ottumwa Courier, the Davenport Times and the Muscatine Journal in Iowa, and the Courier-Post at Hannibal, Mo., and with additional capital and facilities no doubt will extend its anti-mail order fight proportionately.

ITS EFFORTS TO INTEREST THE FARMERS DIRECTLY IN DISCUSSIONS OF THE QUESTION DESERVE ESPECIAL INTEREST, FOR UNTIL THIS IS DONE THE MAIL ORDER PROBLEM WILL REMAIN.

THE TRIBUNE FOR HOME PEOPLE

At the head of these columns today is reproduced the comment of the RETAILERS' JOURNAL, one of the leading (if not THE leading) retail journals of the world, upon The Tribune's anti-mail order house campaign.

There is experienced by the management of The Tribune genuine satisfaction over the commendation of its course from so eminent an authority. The RETAILERS' JOURNAL has been a conspicuous figure in the anti mail order fight, and its deep interest in the outcome guarantees the sincerity of its unsolicited encouragement.

Frequently people have said to us, "It don't pay you; you lose outside business and the home merchants don't appreciate it." We do not believe this. The merchants of La Crosse and vicinity are wide-awake men. They know the danger of the commodity trust, and they are combatting it with intelligence and energy. We have been gratified over the opportunity to cooperate with them in the past, and we will make good the prediction of The RETAILERS' JOURNAL that The Tribune will continue the fight with a wider and more potent reach. The mail order houses must go, whether they die a natural death or are executed by laws that shall be passed to stop their damaging incursions into the wealth of the country. It is papers like The Tribune, that value the prosperity of the home merchant more highly than the advertising of an infringing monopoly, that will eventually stand side by side with the merchants in the hour of victory.

EKERN'S ATTITUDE SPELLS STEPHENSON'S FALL

The announcement that the withdrawal of Irvine L. Lenroot from the senatorial race leaves Mr. Ekern free to return to the service of his own congressional district, is either untrue, or its "tips Senator La Follette's mitt."

When Mr. Ekern declined to support John J. Esch, it must have been in the interest of Mr. Lenroot, and under the direction of Senator LaFollette. If, upon the promised withdrawal of Mr. Lenroot, Mr. Ekern is free to support Mr. Esch, the indication is that the junior senator is not so deeply interested in the success of Mr. Stephenson as he was in that of Mr. Lenroot. If he were, Mr. Ekern would have been obliged to turn to Mr. Stephenson upon the retirement of Mr. Lenroot from the contest.

Therefore, if Mr. Lenroot does retire, and if Mr. Ekern assumes his discarded duty by the shifting of his support from Mr. Lenroot, not to Mr. Stephenson, but to Mr. Esch, it becomes apparent that Senator LaFollette's support of the Marinette man is merely tentative. In that case the sincerity of the whole Stephenson movement is open to question, and Mr. Esch would loom up as the leading candidate.

ANTI-MAIL ORDER FRAUDS

There was never a good movement started that selfish and dishonest persons did not try to take advantage of it to serve the purposes of corrupt private greed. That seems to be true in the matter of th merchants' program against the mail order houses. The first expose of the fact comes from the St. Paul Trade Journal, which recites that country newspapers are telling how merchants are being called upon by persons claiming to be agents of leagues organizing to fight the mail order houses. They exhibit lists of alleged "joiners," and want $10 a year as a membership fee, to help carry on the work. The St. Paul paper says:

"Most of the "work" will be in the payment of salaries to the organizers of the "league and their agents. These leagues are being organized by sharp-witted or unscrupulous persons, who hope to be able to take advantage of the mail order agitation to put a few dollars in their own pockets. Little they care for the merchant outside of his money. Now, then, this is our advice to retail merchants on this matter. Turn down the organizers of so-called leagues, located in Chicago and other big cities. If you feel that you can help and ought to help in the battle against mail order competition, join your local association or organize one, if you have none. Help the county and state associations in their work and the national association in its work. Your own merchants' associations know better how to fight the mail order evil than any league, organized by outsiders, and your money will be spent to much better advantage in helping your own associations fight the battle than by contributing it to "leagues" for the support of their officers and traveling agents."

AN ASTOUNDING EXPOSURE

Elsewhere in this issue of The Tribune appears a letter from Dr. Wendell A. Anderson, exposing the wholesale appropriation of editorials by a local editor, palmed off as original. There has previously been reason to criticise the bodily reproduction of news articles original with other papers, run by this gentleman under "special" lines, but in that case criticism was confined to the "special" lines, which were an attempt to deceive by creating the impression that a large special service for immediate delivery was afforded, whereas re-print twelve to twenty-four hours late was provided. The charge made and amply substantiated by Dr Anderson, however, is much more serious. It deals with the theft of the best editorial works of the best writers, which are palmed off as original, to be attributed to the "clever" pen of one who did not, and probably could not, have produced them As the courts have held that a general copyright of an entire newspaper will not protect these editorials, and because to copyright each one of a dozen or more each day is out of the paying immense salaries to distinguished writers are at the mercy of plagiarists who stoop to impose upon them. It is no pleasant thing to find a man a counterfeit in what was esteemed his greatest achievements. An exposure of this sort must be a startling revelation to the journalistic fraternity. It is a shocking commentary upon both the moral perception and the intelligence of a professional man, that he habitually and constantly appropriates to his own use, and diverts to his own benefits, the best productions of his most able contemporaries. Happily, this is an isolated case, and the history of journalism shows few parallels.

It is rumored that spies are on the trail of Charley Schweizer and Dr. Gatterdam in the hope of catching them playing billiards in the La Crosse club. It is said this sort of thing goes on there regularly after darkness sets in.

The third-and-so-on-termers, for the most part supported by the machine, are doing so nicely in the primaries that it may become necessary to deal with them in the election.

Molliecoddle reformation cannot be entirely eliminated from the genuine article. Nature only can be held responsible.

It would be just as well to make it unanimous for Dr. Anderson, thus eliminating expense and effort.

LOST AMONG THE SUNDRIES

We quote from a standard stock-market report: "The wreck of the suburban train Saturday caused a drop in New York Central from 130 to 129, part of which was retrieved later. Otherwise the market was firm."

Perhaps it should be mentioned that the wreck referred to caused the death of twenty passengers and the injuring of one hundred and fifty others. None of this loss was retrieved later. To the innocent victims, the occurence was of a very permanent and important character. To the railroad that killed and maimed them it was a passing incident. At first blush the stock declined a full dollar a share, in view of the damages that would accrue. A second thought, however, showed this to be an exaggerated estimate. New York Central's gross earnings in 1906 topped ninety-two million dollars, against eighty-six millions the year before and seventy-eight millions in 1904. With money pouring in at this rate, to pay for twenty dead and one hundred and fifty injured passengers becomes a mere incidental expense, lost along with other trifling "sundries" in the great volume of the road's business. So the stock recovered.

How many readers of this magazine remember that the Baltimore and Ohio killed over a hundred passengers in two wrecks last November and December? Or the sixty-five killed in two Big Four wrecks within two days? Or the slaughter of about fifty on the Rock Island in January? Not many, we think.

The prime cause of the slaughter is an overloaded plant. The returns show that the slaughter increases in proportion as the plant is overloaded. An overloaded plant is highly profitable to the railroads. Their grand object is to make every rail carry just as many ton-miles and passenger-miles as possible.

This policy increases dividends—and the death-rate. The roads being operated for dividends it is manifestly absurd in the highest degree to expect them to change the policy. Until the public is ready to force a change it might as well whistle against the wind as to spend its breath in merely reproaching the roads. Forcing a change means, of course, more governmental "interference" with business. We must interfere, or else take the risk of being killed as philosophically as possible.—Saturday Evening Post.

WIFE AND GIRL PLEAD FOR HIM

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., March 15.—Jesse Garner of this city has been committed to the county jail for beating a young woman of his acquaintance. A little over a year ago he paid court to a young woman and to break up the courtship the mother sent her daughter to a convent where she still is. Gardner then transferred his affections to the mother who is a widow. The elder woman spurned him, however, and bought a pistol with which she managed to keep him from ever calling on her again.

Gardner soon after was married and was apparently unusually happy. Recently, however, he called on another young woman and presented her with a costly necklace and other presents. The latest love, however, was fickle, so when he met her on the street he tried to tear the necklace from her neck. The young woman screamed and the police coming on the scene placed Gardner under arrest.

When the trial was called both the young lady with the necklace and Gardner's wife appeared and pleaded in his behalf. He was given fifteen days in jail.

The man who is hunting for a martyr's crown never has head enough to

JUST LIFE



The Warring Scribes

(Osseo Recorder.)

As we have had quite a little about Moen's Valley. I think we will have a few lines about Person's Valley. I think if anybody is fit to be in the woods you should be there, for you are needed there.

You were talking about stories, but if you knew all the stories that were told in this country about you you would go straight up.

And now I see in the last paper that you was going to the jail. But they wouldn't look at you there. They would ship you on the first train to the insane asylum.

And you talk about jack-knifes, you never owned as much as a jack-knife.

And hold up people on the road that is something I don't know anything about. Only I see one that was going to give you a pair of black eyes, you better hold your horses because the jumping jack gained on you. Still you ran like a rabbit, no one in this house talked more about you, than other people have. Now put this in your pipe and smoke it. And I am not done yet.

(The above is the last article that will be published regarding the above controversy in the Recorder. It does not interest our readers.—Editor.)

—W. V. K.

COMMUNICATION

Editor Tribune:

I was surprised while reading in The Tribune what a terrible city La Crosse has grown to be, as discovered by the preacher's association and their unknown dectectives. Isn't it strange what a wicked city we always are about election time and how we settle down after election and become one of the best, the cleanest and safest city in the country, a city a man can walk in in any hour of the day or night in perfect safety. If you had traveled around the country as I have for fifteen years and staid three or four weeks at a time in one place and when you'd get up in the morning and read in your morning paper of a shooting scrape, a cutting affray, or a hold-up or two the night before, you'd feel like thanking God you lived in La Crosse. Of course the ministers disclaime to belong to any political party, but if you notice they always get busy on the eve of election and are always lined up on the same side. Now I have no objections to our pastors so long as they attend to their church affairs, but I do object to sending my little boys and girls to church to hear the word of God preached and instead have them hear a sermon on slot machines, gambling, saloons or the Thaw case, and still we are asked why don't men do to church.

A. PETEY.

THE DEEP WATER PROJECT

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

Congress has shamefully neglected the Illinois and Mississippi river improvement project which is needed to provide a deep water way from Chicago to St. Louis and to the Gulf of Mexico. Every few years for a decade or more an appropriation has been made for a survey in anticipation of the beginning of the work, but all congress could be induced to do at the session just finished was to make another small appropriation for another survey. There were too many useless projects to be encouraged as special favors to particular congressmen for congress to have any time to think of the great and permanent needs of the whole middle west.

Illinois is not letting the matter drop. At the session of the legislature two years ago a commission was ordered to investigate the subject, and its report is now in the governor's hands, waiting for submission to the legislature. The report does two things. First, it shows the commercial importance of the project, which no one familiar with the situation can deny, but which it is very useful to have described in detail in an official report. Second, it gives the opinion of Engineers Randolph and Cooley on the practicability of the work.

It has not been decided as yet, apparently, just what legislation will be recommended by the governor to the legislature. Illinois could afford to build the deep water way all by itself. But it would not be right for Illinois to do it; and that for two reasons—first, because Chicago has already contributed the Chicago-Joliet section, the most costly and difficult part of the work, and, second, because the benefits will be spread over many surrounding states. Even if Illinois should improve the Illinois river, which it ought not to be called on

sissippi would remain for congress to provide for.

If Illinois can start a movement among the middle western states strong enough to make congress understand that the time for dilatory measures has passed, and that this improvement should be commenced in the immediate future, it will be a good thing. The governor's full recommendations will be eagerly awaited.

BUSINESS AND SOCIOLOGY

(Chicago Tribune.)

Sociology is the science of social phenomena—of all that relates to society. A professor of that far ranging science has been studying that interesting phenomenon, the modern American business man. He has analyzed or dissected the business man so that he might be accurately described for the instruction of those who, while not in business, are brought in contact with the business man in almost every relation of life.

The professor reports that the social phenomenon he has had under his microscope has virility but not courage; brains but not culture; force but not character. The professor sees lack of courage in the refusal of the business man to conduct his business as leading sociologists would have him do it. He cannot forgive the cowardice of the Northwestern railroad in proceeding to build a new depot on a site which does not suit sociologists.

Doubtless the average business man has faults. Some business men have grave faults. Occasionally they lack the culture, the amiability, and the tolerant spirit which should characterize the thoughtful students of sociology. It is right that the modern business man should be told from time to time of his shortcomings so that he may improve himself.

The sociologist has cut up the business man. It is now somebody's turn to analyze the sociologist. He is a phenomenon, and not invariably a pleasing one. He must have his defects, for no man is perfect. Those who take the greatest pleasure in criticising others may themselves deserve a little criticism. It is possible that a scientific inquiry would show that the sociologist is weak where the business man is strong, and that while he abounds in culture he is not richly endowed with brains. One cannot have every good quality.

It has been said occasionally that some sociologists are too bumptious, are given to hasty and incorrect generalizations, and to laying claim to omniscience. If the average sociologist is open to these charges he ought to be glad to be told of it, so that he may mend his ways and become a more trustworthy critic.

KENOSHA CHURCH IS SPLIT BY SCANDAL

KENOSHA, Wis., March 5.—District Attorney R. V. Baker of this county announced here that Edward Conklin arrested at the village of Twin Lakes six months ago on a serious charge would be tried in the circuit court here next week. The case promises to be the most sensational ever tried in this section of the state. The complaint against Conklin was made by F. W. Murphy, a wealthy real estate dealer at Woodstock, Ill., who alleged that Conklin had improper relations with his wife, Clara Murphy. All of the parties are well known in Woodstock society and Conklin and Mrs. Murphy first met when they were singing in the choir of the Baptist church at Woodstock. Murphy got a divorce from his wife three days before Conklin was arrested. It is claimed that the church has been divided by the arrest and that the members of the congregation will insist that the full facts be brought out in the trial of Conklin. The defendant has employed two attorneys to defnd him and will make a hard fight against the charge.



Who Said Dinner?

Uh! xx!?--?!!x!!

!?!x--!--Cranky and?!x--!Because!--!--x!Don't Digest x?!--

There are many people who can see nothing good in a doughnut except the hole. For them there is nothing in this world but calamity. Their greatest trouble is to have to eat three times a day. The stomach is in rebellion, and this is immediately shown in a man's face. A man to be successful must have sunshine inside. The world already has too many dyspepsia faces that breathe disaster and gloom.

Stomach trouble is the most common cause of discontent, sour face, recklessness, disgust and lack of ambition. A bad stomach—there is the secret of many a failure. Anyone can have a good stomach, a strong stomach, a stomach that can take care of anything and everything that is put into it, no matter whether it is a very bad stomach or not.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this very thing. One ingredient of these little tablets digests 3,000 grains of food, and no matter how bad your dyspepsia or indigestion, they will digest everything in your stomach, thoroughly and completely, and better and more quickly than a good strong healthy stomach can do it. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will quickly cure loss of appetite, brash, irritation, burning sensations, nausea, heartburn, eructations, loss of vim and energy, bad memory, and dyspepsia and indigestion in their very worst forms.

No other little tablets in the world can do so much. You should carry Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets around with you wherever you go and take them after meals. Then only will you realize what it is to enjoy a meal, and what perfect digestion means. Your whole body and your mind will feel the effects; your vim will increase, you will be more satisfied with what the world does, you will think happier and be happier and your face will be one of supreme contentment. That will bring you success and then more success. Your face will bring you dollars. Try it. It will cost you just 50c for a package of these wonderful Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, at any drug store on earth.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 82 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

UNCLE JOE'S POSTSCRIPT

(Saturday Evening Post.)

Representative Cushman of Washington came to Speaker Cannon with a letter written by the speaker himself.

"Mr. Speaker," he said, "I got this letter from you yesterday and I couldn't read it. After I studied it quite a spell I showed it to twenty or thirty of the fellows in the house and, between us, we have spelled out all the except those last three. We can't make them out. I want to know if you won't translate those last three words?"

Uncle Joe took the letter and studied it. "Those last three words that stuck you and everybody else," he said, "are 'Personal and Confidential.'"

Report of the Financial Condition of the
BATAVIAN NATIONAL BANK
Located at La Crosse, state of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 26th day of January, 1907:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$2,523,069.83
Overdrafts		542.62
U. S. bonds		400,000.00
Other bonds		73,221.46
Bank. house and fixtures.		75,000.00
5 pct. redemption fund		20,000.00
Cash and due from banks.		819,138.01
Total		$3,910,971.92

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$ 400,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	11,425.43
National bank notes outstanding	390,000.00
Deposits	3,008,536.49
Dividends unpaid	810.00
Certified checks	200.00
Total	$3,910,971.92

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LA CROSSE.
January 20th, 1907.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$3,047,380.51
Overdrafts		1,650.81
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Other bonds		191,050.00
Banking house		50,000.00
Other real estate		100.00
CASH RESOURCES		
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	$ 50,000.00	
With banks	610,185.50	
With treasurer of the U. S.	12,500.00	
In vaults	250,849.66	923,535.16
Total		$4,464,316.48

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 250,000.00
Surplus	250,000.00
Undivided profits	21,509.88
Circulation	250,000.00
DEPOSITS	3,692,716.60
Total	$4,464,316.48

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.

Exchange State Bank
NORTH LA CROSSE.
Capital..... $25,000.00
Surplus..... 3,000.00
A genera lbanking business transacted.
OFFICERS—J. E. Wheeler, pres.; Orlando Holway, vice-pres; Jos. P. Gohres, cashier; Robt. B. Lowry, ass't cashier. Directors—J. E. Wheeler, Orlando Holway, W. B Tscharner, Wm. F. Gohres, S. J. Waite

Condensed Statement of the Condition of
THE STATE BANK OF LA CROSSE.
LA CROSSE, WIS.
At the Close of Business, Jan. 23, 1907.

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$683,750.31
Overdrafts	253.91
U. S. and other Bonds and Securities	71,021.25
Banking House and Fixtures	15,000.00
Due from Banks and in Vault	271,857.03
Total	$1,013,532.50

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	4,427.87
Deposits	909,104.72
Total	$1,013,532.59

There are a greaot many people who hope that Saint Peter is not using any ink on them, for, though they play cards in Lent, they refuse to play for prizes.

Your home in heaven may depend on what you are doing to make your home heavenly.

HERE WE ARE WITH EASTER SHOES!

And a Basket of EASTER EGGS with every pair of Children's Shoes. You are certainly going to have a pair of new shoes to add to your attire to make you look as fresh as the Easter Lillies that will be blooming all around you.



STYLE AND QUALITY YOU'LL FIND AT

J. S. ARENZ & COMPANY

323 PEARL STREET.

MARCH 16th
Eat one Navel Orange Tomorrow
Navel Orange Day
To Help the Poor Grower in California.
SUNDAY, MARCH 17th.
"That's All."

JOHN C. BURNS
FRUIT HOUSE

CITY NEWS

Vote for George Young for city treasurer, March 19.

Robert Hyde has closed a contract for two launches, a fifty-foot cabin boat and a fourteen-foot "tender."

Hard maple, good second growth oak and soft wood for sale. S. Boma, new phone 882 C; old 2602.

He had no coat upon his back,
J. R. Trautner, manager of the Red Wing Boat Manufacturing company, spent last evening and a part of today in the city among boat buyers.
But had one on his tongue,
And Rocky Mountain Tea, it's said,
Kept him from being hung.
(Bad breath.)
Ask your druggist.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Burgess, Fifth and King streets, yesterday, a boy.

Dr. Will Powell, diseases of women.

E. P. Gleason has ordered a twenty-foot Red Wing speed boat for spring delivery.

The ice is expected to go out of the river within the next couple of weeks.

Fine electric chandeliers, Colby.

The Elks hold one of their regular semi-monthly informal socials and dancing parties this evening.

Invitations are being issued for the Elks' Easter ball.

Wrinkles are age-tellers. Drive them away by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. It's better than cosmetics. It does the business. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.
Ask your druggist.

Old prophets of the weather declaire the "backbone of winter" has ben fractured in several places.

H. M. Swarthout of this city, is visiting in Midway.

Dr. George Powell, consulting physician and surgeon.

C. P. Thompson and R. J. Russell were in Milwaukee on business Wednesday.

Vote for Frank W. Collier, republican candidate for city clerk.

George Minkle, who has been visiting in New Albin for the last few days, has returned to his home in this city.

Excellent carriage line. Phone 179. Gateway City Transfer Line.

Captain C. H. Rawlinson and Lieutenant Hale have returned from Mauston where they have been viewing the inspection of Company D.

It flows like fire through your veins; it does the work. If you're wasting away day by day, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.
Ask your druggist.

The funeral of Mrs. Robert Stogdill was held this afternoon from the residence, 1516 South Twelfth street. Interment was made at Oak Grove cemetery.

Mrs. Donlon of Lansing, Ia., is at a local hospital receiving treatment.

Mrs. Frank Slocum of Avon street, is ill at her home.

SUCCESS LIKELY IN PLANS FOR AUTO BOAT GARAGE

INTEREST WEALTHY MEN IN BUILDING PROJECT

That a commodious and substantial motor boat garage will be in course of construction in this city within two weeks, with substantial financial backing and assurance of liberal patronage seems certain after an enthusiastic meeting of launch owners and buyers, at Elks club last night, at which twenty were present, and that many more were represented by proxy.

Various methods of construction were discussed, including piling and a house built upon floats, semi-circular and long, low houses and sectional floating houses. As spring ice jams and the rise and fall of the water makes the construction of such a garage a peculiar problem on the Mississippi a committee consisting of Ori J. Sorensen, E. P. Gleason and F. C. Brewer was appointed to investigate the cost and method of construction and the feasibility of various plans discussed.

Various sites were discussed, the two taking preference being in the harbor just north of State street and on the east short of Pettibone park, just north of the bridge. The convenience of the former was set forth, while the safety from ice jams was the strong point of the latter. A committee was appointed to consult with Captain W. A. Thompson of the federal river service and with aldermen and city officials, also with the Pettibone park commission on securing privilege of location and to decide, after investigation upon a site. This committee consists of D. S. Fairbairn, S. E. Allerton, A. F. Reitzel and Robert Hyde.

Up to this time the consideration had been for the organization of a stock company, each member to subscribe according to the size of his boat and accompanying accommodations to the total cost which was roughly estimated at $3,000. If the garage contained twenty stalls this would make the average expense $150 each.

The proposition of interesting capital in building and operating the garage was then taken up. It was proposed that it might be constructed as an investment and operated privately, the stalls being rented out on leases. This discussion was brought about because of the wide diversity of demands of various owners, some wanting space for sixteen foot boats, while others desired shelter for fifty-foot cruisers, among the latter being Mr. Hyde who has just closed an order for a handsome fifty-foot boat. The following committee was appointed to interview capital upon this latter plan: S. E. Allerton, A. F. Reitzel, W. F. Hartzen and John P. Salzer.

A. F Reitzel submitted to the meeting a sketch of a plan for a garage. It was semi-circular in design, to round out into the river and boats to occupy stalls as engines occupy a round house. According to the sketch thirty-two foot boats would be accommodated in any stall. Each stall was made private, opening into a rotunda in the center and each owner would carry his latch key. Space was provided for a ladies' reception room, an office, bedroom and workshop for a regularly employed mechanic and surmounting the house was a cupola or band stand in which band concerts could be given in the summer time. The theory of the boat house was pile construction. This design was thought to be impracticable, however, as if it were made large enough to accommodate fifty-foot launches, it would extend into the channel of the river and would interfere with transportation, therefore precluding the possibility of gaining permission for its construction in a desirable location.

It is proposed to place a competent man in charge, together with a boy to permit continuous service, to brilliantly light it, equip it with telephones and other conveniences. Gasoline, oils, tools, accessories, parts of engines, refreshments, minnows, cigars, fishing tackle, etc., would be kept at the boat house office for the convenience of boatmen securing stalls, and altogether the plans outlined were for a thoroughly modern equipment.

The committees appointed were authorized to investigate immediately and report at another mass meeting which will be held at the Elks club Monday evening, March 18. In case the report of the committees indicates it will be feasible to go on with the scheme the construction of the garage will be started immediately and the contractors will be instructed to figure on completing it before the first of May.

Those present at the meeting were A. F. Reitzel, L. J. Killian, E. C. Brewer, S. E. Allerton, E. R. Shirley, O. J. Sorensen, A. Holbek, H. C. Evenson, W. F. Hurtgen, D. S. Fairbairn, R. T. Case, Paul Lutz, W. A. Wager, Dr. Clements, J. R. Trautner, manager of the Red Wing Boat company, Oscar Hulberg, W. V. Kidder, E. P. Gleason, John B. Hettinger and Henry H. Neibuhr. A large number of others were represented by proxy.

FRANKLIN CLUB'S NEW OFFICERS

The following officers were elected at the regular meet of the Franklin club last evening:

President—Prof. Harry Spence.
Vice president—C. C. Looney.
Treasurer—M. M. Downey.
Regent—H. G. Hayden
Sergeant at arms—C. H. Berry.
Directors—D. L. Wartinbee, George B. Marvin and Thomas Morris.

The question for debate last evening was "Resolved, That a Limited Censorship of the Press Is Desirable."

The jury decided unanimously for the affirmative, which was upheld by H. G. Hayden assisted by W. E. Barber and Harry Spence. The negative was argued by F. Schwenker assisted by M. M. Downey and D. L. Wartinbee.

The question for debate on April 4 will be "Resolved ,That the Resignation of John C. Spooner from the United States Senate is for the Best Interests of Wisconsin." The affirmative will be led by Otto Bosshard and the negative by W. E. Barber.

COMMITTEE TO BOOM AUDITORIUM

Under the direction of a committee of citizens, who will provide speakers to explain the bonding question which is to be voted upon by the people of La Crosse at the next spring election, a thorough campaign in favor of the auditorium will be made.

It is probable that the auditorium agitators will be given permission to speak at both the republican and democratic rallies, as the question is not one of politics but of general interest to the city.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate 600 singers at the local hotels.

Mrs. Marcus Anderson is celebrating her sixty-sixth birthday. For the past eight years it has been an annual custom for her friends to make her natal day a holiday. Congratulatory letters from friends and relatives were received this morning.

MAY REPEAT MOCK TRIAL AT HOUSTON

A committee to look into the advisability of repeating at Houston, the mock trial recently given at the La Crosse high school, has been appointed by the Lincoln-Douglas Debating society.

A number of Houston people who were in La Crosse at the time of the mock trial have expressed a desire to have it repeated at Houston.

The committee to look into the affair is composed of Carl Jungbluth, Hugo Schaldach and Ike Strauss.

WILL APPOINT ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

The appointment of an electrical inspector for the city must be made within the next thirty days, according to the ordinance recently passed by the common council. Mayor Torrance will make the appointment.

FRACTURES TWO RIBS

Henry Kentheimer, 613 North Ninth street, fell from a stepladder Wednesday evening and fractured two ribs. The injury was most painful. Dr. F. C. Suiter was called and reduced the fracture.

He is resting easily today.

Tribune by mail $2.50 per year.

W. T. IRVINE, OPTICIAN
GRADUATE ILL. COLLEGE OF OPTICS CLASS 1898.
Specialist in correcting defects of vision with proper glasses. Most all cases of eye trouble, including Granulated Lids, Smarting of the eyes, Red Eye lids, Headaches, Nervousness, loss of sleep, poor Appetite, etc., are caused by defects of the eyes. Before you risk a surgical operation or a course of medical treatment consult me about your eyes. I can save you money and restore your eyes to perfect vision and comfort. Medicines and operations are usually both dangerous and unnecessary.
429 MAIN STREET 429

COFFEE AILS
LEAVE WHEN YOU USE
POSTUM
"There's a Reason."
Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

YOUR CLOTHES, YOUNG MAN!



THAT young woman likes to see you well dressed. It's easy to buy a new Suit and Hat, but **Any** suit and hat will not do. She knows shape and style and finish as well as she knows materials. She is "sizing you up" to see if you have good taste and judgment. She knows it is just as cheap to be stylish and put up a natty front as it is to be careless and old fashioned in the selection of your wearing apparel. Her preference is **Kuppenheimer or Ederheimer, Stein & Co.—**

SUITS

because they keep their shape and always retain their appearance of style and freshness.

Then there are other things. Lilacs alone don't make spring. There must be the grass and the birds, and the leaves and the sunshine. Neither does a new Suit alone make an appropriate spring outfit for men. They should be as complete as nature in dressing for the occasion.

NEW HATS.
NEW LINEN.
NEW STOCKINGS
UNDERWEAR
and other Furnishings are essential.
Don't Forget
THE NECKTIES.

We have more and more stylish and better things for less money than any other store in the city.
Let us outfit you.



"SPRING IT"

It is just the right time to "spring" a new spring hat. Do it now. Our line has no equal in the Northwest



PETER NEWBURG, 324-26 PEARL

LA CROSSE MAN IS AN OFFICER OF BOTTLERS

CONVENTION TOLD TO BE CAREFUL OF LABELS

At the closing session of the Wisconsin Bottlers association at the Blatz hotel, Milwaukee, yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected:

President—Martin Schultz, Milwaukee.

Vice president—C. P. Thompson, La Crosse.

Secretary—J. R. Reiter, Milwaukee.

Treasurer—Hugo Altschwager, Milwaukee.

Trustees—Fred Schneider, Milwaukee; John Melster, Whitewater; John Graf Jr., Milwaukee; Martin Fishbach, Milwaukee; Adolph Engel, Fond du Lac; Oscar Husting, Milwaukee; F. M. Eaton, Watertown; F. A. Boettcher, Sheboygan; Otto A. Klein, Burlington.

Preceding the election, Thomas E. Lannen, a Chicago pure food expert, in his address warned the association especially to exercise great care in labeling bottles that contained extracts or alcohol.

"The government is attempting to place a high standard on all beverages especially beer and to compel the bottlers to state on their labels exactly what proportion of alcohol or acid the beverage contains," said Mr. Lannen.

A resolution was also adopted authorizing the executive committee to secure evidence and take legal steps against all bottlers who refill bottles not belonging to them. The date of the next convention has not been set, but will be in Milwaukee during the later part of March next year.

What a fool habit swearing is! Even a man who swears occasionally shudders to hear another man using a string of oaths.

TOO FAST FOR OTHER BASKET BALL TEAMS

Unless some local athletes pluck up courage enough to play with them the Y. M. C. A. basketball team is apt to grow rusty from lack of practice.

With the glowing record that the local Y. M. C. A. team has established, there are few teams in the state that are willing to meet it

CITY SAVED MONEY ON PIPE CONTRACT

About $1,500 is saved by the city for La Crosse by having the city buy the pipe, valve boxes, and hydrants to be used in the water main extensions contemplated for next year.

The contract for laying the pipe will probably be let some time early in April. The contract for furnishing the pipe and valve boxes was awarded to the W. A. Roosevelt company. R. D. Wood & Co. of Philadelphia, secured the hydrant contract.

BOYS OF CITY MISSION WILL BOWL FOR PRIZES

A bowling tournament will be held Wednesday evening at the Association hall for the boys' teams of the City Mission.

The following prizes have been offered by the local merchants: Suits of clothes, watch, football, catchers' gloves, bowling shoes, baseball shoes, tennis shoes, sweater, ball and bat, meal ticket and harmonica.

BOYS PULL "23" FIRE ALARM BOX

Two unnecessary runs were caused the fire departments yesterday afternoon and evening to box No. 23 at the corner of Front and State streets.

It is thought that the box was pulled by some mischievous person. The police are now on the lookout.

In a recent shooting match at Boyese, Wyo., between Misses Katherine esen, Wyo., Miss Katherine Handley Handley and Jack Martin, scout and dead shot, the woman won.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK IN RUBBER MILLS TODAY

AGREEMENT IS REACHED WITH THE MANAGEMENT

The strike at the La Crosse Rubber Mills company has been called off, the men all returning to their posts this morning. The strike was caused by an attempt of the management to place the operators in the shoe department under the same regulations governing the employes of the other departments.

The idea was to withhold two weeks' pay in order to give the clerks and superintendents time to compute the individual accounts of the men. Nineteen of the men refused to work under this rule and a walkout was the result. An agreement was made yesterday afternoon, however, under which the men will return to their places and abide by the pay rules of the company.

INDICTED MAN GONE

COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—The sensational disappearance of Charles E. Burr, one of the members of the board of public service, indicted for bribery by the special grand jury, has led to fears that he has committed suicide. All efforts to find him have thus far proved unavailing. Judge Evans set the trial of the indicted men for today. Edward Moriarity, former secretary of the city board of health, indicted for embezzlement, is also missing.

The Euterpean fraternity will hold a regular meeting this evening in the parlors of the King Street Methodist Episcopal church. A nature program wil be taken up for exemplification and discussion.

Love your neighbors.

BUSINESS MEN TO TALK BUILDING AT BANQUET

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL THEN BE SOLICITED

It is announced today that the business men's banquet, at which will be discussed ways and means of raising further money for the new Y. M. C. A. building, will be held Thursday, April 11, probably at one of the church auditoriums. Among the speakers will be Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. Other speakers will be announced later.

It is proposed, after the feast, to discuss the new building project and solicit subscriptions. A committee of business men will be appointed to solicit among business men, as the young men's committee is soliciting among young men at present.

Democratic Candidate for City Comptroller.

I have been deputy comptroller since last fall and know what the office requires. Your vote and support is respectfully asked for. Primary election, Tuesday, March the 19th.

Truly yours,
E. SCHEUFLER.

DIAMONDS
Our stock of fine Diamonds has lately been largely increased. Among our new goods are 1 ct., 1¼ ct., 1½ ct. sizes that are remarkably white and brilliant. We have bought our goods at as low a price as is possible to get white and perfect diamonds, and offer them at a small advance over the prices we pay. We have some very fine single stone diamond rings from $25.00 to $60.00.
IRVINE'S
Our success in business is proof we satisfy our customers' wishes.

TRIBUNE WANTS

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks completes, tools given, wages Saturdays. Board provided. Positions guaranteed. Top wages paid. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Write for illustrated catalogue, Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A good sausage maker and meat cutter. Address X Tribune.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Experienced girl, good cook. Mrs. Holway, 1419 Cass street.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework, three in family. Apply 217 South Fifteenth.

WANTED — Girls at La Crosse Cracker company.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1532 Madison.

WANTED—Three more girls. Steady work, good pay. Apply Star Knitting company.

WANTED—A competent girl for kitchen. Mrs. Salzer, 233 South Ninth.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Saloon. Inquire 217 South Third street.

FOR SALE—Draught team a bargain. Address J. H. K., care Tribune.

FOR SALE—House and lot at a bargain. 618 South Fifth street.

FOR SALE—Two National cash registers at the Bodega. Freas & Dunke.

FOR SALE—One New Oliver. Inquire A.

FOR SALE—A fine building lot on corner of Main and Seventeenth, southeast exposure. Inquire 206 South Seventh.

FOR SALE—424 Mill street, four White Wyandotte cockerels, $2.50 each, bred from first prize winners, scoring up to 95 at La Crosse show. Theodore Hewes, judge.

FOR SALE—Cement well curbing. Cheaper than lumber and everlasting. Also building blocks. Prices right. Rehfuss, Sixteenth and Winnebago. Old phone 2206.

SOME furniture, roll top desk, top buggy, at 801 Cass.

FOR SALE—An exceptional opportunity, an established business on a paying basis. Address, Opportunity, care Tribune.

FOR SALE—Dry wood, C. O. D. Gateway City Transfer Line.

FOR SALE—Bedstead, dresser, commode, tables, chairs, book case, wardrobe, couch, carpets, rugs, wood heating stove, office desk, spring cot, etc., 221 North Seventh street.

FOR SALE—Launch, length twenty-four feet, beam five feet, five horsepower, double cylinder engine. Boat and engine in perfect order. Used two seasons. Clark & Clark, 322 South Fifth street.

FOR SALE — Eighteen-foot launch, three horsepower. 615 South Seventh street. Price $90.

A SODA FOUNTAIN and a Restaurant outfit. Inquire Prop., Hotel Bronson.

LOST

LOST—Dog, black and tan, female, light brown, return 1228 Ferry for reward.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Typewriters, at S. J. de Ramtz & Co., 509 Main street.

FOR RENT Furnished room, 139 South Ninth street.

FOR RENT—May 1, eight room modern house, 242 South Eleventh street.

FOR RENT Rooms for light housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 315 South Fifth.

FOR RENT—Good farm, one mile from city. Good opportunity if taken at once. Call 624 South Third.

FINANCIAL

LOANS made salaried people on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons No removal, no publicity. La Crosse Mortgage & Loan Co., 822 Main Street, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Horse clipping at E. R. Savage's shop, 210 North Third street. Work guaranteed. Prices right. Both phones. W. D. Adams, manager.

FOUND—Ice cream at the Royal, 25 cents per quart.

WANTED—Typewriting job work. Prices reasonable. Call or address 120 South Seventh street.

FURNITURE stored. Old phone 3304; new phone, 360.

HORSES clipped by power at E. M. Lockman's, 310 Jay street. J. A. Wilhelm.

PLUMBING AND HEATING—F. M. Branson & Son. Both phones. 323 Jay street.

WANTED—A second hand safe. Apply T. H. E., care Tribune office.

CARPETS CLEANED and laid. E. Mabie, 320 South Seventh street, New phone, 635A.

The average lawyer talks as much about his cases as a fond mother does her children.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

(Continued from Page One.)

methods in journalism were being scrutinized, and might have been heeded to your possible advantage and future comfort.

Time passed and my attention was again attracted to your methods when the following item appeared in the Leader-Press, an evening paper also under your control and management but with a different editor, who I believe to be a gentleman, as are all those connected with you on both papers, so far as I know.

Leader-Press, Feb. 14th.—"Perhaps many local people do not realize that it is the impression the Leader-Press and Chronicle make abroad that has given La Crosse the reputation of being one of the best cities of its size in the country. * * * People all over the country have gradually accepted the idea that Superior and Racine and Madison and Green Bay and Sheboygan are not nearly as good cities as La Crosse.

The above was supplemented the next morning, Feb. 16th, in the editorial columns of the Chronicle by the following:

"Going Some"

"A citizen whose opinion we value said yesterday that he had never dared to hope for the time when La Crosse would have so good a newspaper as The Chronicle is and has been for the past year."

It does not seem quite clear why you quoted from, merely, a plain "citizen" instead of "prominent," or "well known," or "good," or the "old subscriber," or "business man of long standing," or "public opinion," all of which you seem to have right in the office for such occasions.

These two items, in connection with that first cited, "The Chronicle sets the pace," decided me to keep a memorandum of the "pace," for a short time, from that day, and compare some of your editorials with what appeared in others papers to see how nearly they approximated, quoting one of your sparkles of wit, "one of those interesting syllogisms which lead up to a distinction without a difference."

Before giving the results in detail, permit me to explain what has been referred to as "incidental" mention of a paper credited for an editorial, by quoting from the Chronicle, Feb. 14th, first column, the following:

"SMOTHERED PATENTS: There was rendered in December last by the United States circuit court of appeals in the first circuit a decision in a patent case, which in the dissenting opinion of Judge Aldrich, of the United States district court of New Hampshire, discusses a novel principle of great interest in this day of trusts and their energies. The facts of the case, recites the New York Times, are briefly these:"

The long editorial follows, correctly quoted, but what appears above as original from your pen was also copied from the same editorial in the Times of Feb. 11th, with exception of the words "recites the New York Times," and the substitution of "Smothered Patents" for "Patents Withheld from Use." Possibly you may have considered the editorial made more effective by changing the heading, or it may have been done to illustrate how fully your office met the requirements mentioned in the following, in the same columns that day:

"Possibly"

"It may turn out that a few three-deck foreheads in the sanctum are quite as useful in the making of a newspaper as a white elephant in the pressroom."

The New York Times is one of the leading newspapers of this country, with a large corps of able writers, and it cannot have escaped your observation that any article copied into its columns, without original comment leading up to it, whether it be five lines or a hundred, is invariably credited thus: "From The Milwaukee Journal," "From The Milwaukee Sentinel," etc.

In regard to everything herein copied from the Chronicle for comparison, it is to be distinctly borne in mind that I do not refer to syndicate editorials or plate matter, which can be bought at so much a yard or pound, of which we see so much.

Attention is now invited to some of your "editorial comments," (with a few good natured reflections of my own, suggested by the context,) commencing on the same day the valued opinion of "Citizen" was given to the public, in connection with editorials and original articles from the editorial pages of other newspapers, printed in each instance several days prior to their appearance in the Chronicle, where they were published without quotation marks or being credited to their apparently original source. To be perfectly fair the extracts have been made only on consecutive days for the time covered, two weeks, although you must be aware that the same conditions prevailed before and have continued since that period. Also, on account of the large amount of copy, the selections are made from only two outside newspapers, (and not all issues of those) notwithstanding "there are others." Below are four of your editorials, of Feb. 16th, side by side with some which appeared in the papers named three days before, and were it not for the changed and added headlines one would think you had good cause for action against the Times and Ledger for publishing on the 13th just what you were going to say on the 16th. In any event you can hurl at them the anathema of the Monk of old, under similar circumstances, "Accursed be they who have said our good things before us."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.
Editorial, second column.

Royalty in a Pretty Rage:

It is hard to believe that the German emperor has really interested himself in the old squabble of two wine agents as to what brand of champagne should be used for advertising purposes at the launching of a yacht in the United States, and yet the cable dispatches gravely announce that the ambassador from this country has fallen into serious disfavor with the kaiser because he presented at court a man who was somehow connected with an episode which over here was regarded as important only by those whose wine was and was not used. This is a most remarkable direction for the imperial mind to take, confronted, as that mind is, by so many and so much weightier problems. To be sure, it was the emperor's own yacht over which the rival agents squabbled, and it was a French champagne that took the place of the German one that somehow got lost in the course of the proceedings of that remote day, but if the kaiser is interested he is, and it wouldn't be like him to pretend that he wasn't when he was. Somebody should tell him, though, that his rage now is a much better advertisement for the hated rival than was the original substitution.

* * *

Going Some

A citizen whose opinion we value said yesterday that he had never dared to hope for the time when La Crosse would have so good a newspaper as The Chronicle is and as it has been for the past year.

* * *

A Competitor for Standard Oil:

Denatured alcohol, found superior to gasoline in hauling automobiles, when used to the best advantage, must sell "at 22 cents a gallon to compete with gasoline at 20 cents," the experts of the Automobile Club of America declare. Minister Squires and other United States officials have reported that alcohol is being manufactured in Cuba from base molasses at a cost of 10 cents a gallon. Millions of gallons of this molasses are annually wasted. It costs 3 cents a gallon delivered in New Orleans, New York and Boston, and two gallons will make a gallon of alcohol. The total cost of the product after distillation would be 9.4 cents a gallon.

New York Times, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

ROYALTY IN A RAGE.

It is hard to believe that the German Emperor has really interested himself in the old squabble of two wine agents as to what brand of champagne should be used for advertising purposes at the launching of a yacht in the United States, and yet the cable dispatches gravely announce that the Ambassador from this country has fallen into serious disfavor with the Kaiser because he presented at Court a man who was somehow connected with an episode which over here was regarded as important only by those whose wine was and was not used.

This is a most remarkable direction for the imperial mind to take, confronted, as that mind is, by so many and so much weightier problems. We all know of somebody nearer home who has attention for not a few things, but we do not recall that he ever took side in a matter as small as this. To be sure, it was the Emperor's own yacht over which the rival agents squabbled, and it was a French champagne that took the place of a German one that somehow got lost in the course of the proceedings of that remote day, but—oh, well, if the Kaiser is interested he is, and it wouldn't be like him to pretend that he wasn't when he was. Somebody should tell him, though, that his rage is a much better advertisement for the hated rival than was the original substittuion.

New York Times, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.
(No Heading.)

Denatured alcohol, found superior to gasoline in hauling automobiles, when used to the best advantage must sell "at 22 cents a gallon to compete with gasoline at 20 cents," the experts of the Automobile Club of America declare. Minister Squires and other United States officials have reported that alcohol is being manufactured in Cuba from base molasses at a cost of 10 cents a gallon. Millions of gallons of this molasses are annually wasted. It costs 3 cents a gallon delivered in New Orleans, New York, and Boston, and two gallons will make a gallon of alcohol. The total cost of the product after distillation would be 9.4 cents a gallon.

Denatured alcohol can be produced at 14.2 cents a ballon at points in the west, where corn is 30 cents a bushel, and at 18.4 cents where corn brings 43 cents a bushel. It seems not improbable, therefore, that an important competitor of the Standard Oil company's product will soon be placed on the market.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Spelling Reform to Date:

Though spelling reform may be still regarded as a "contemporary" topic of discussion, the particular effort of Mr. Carnegie's "board" seems already to have passed into history, to join many similar efforts in the past. Perhaps a few of its suggested emendations may gain gradual acceptance, as did a few of Noah Webster's many attempts to improve upon existing use, but conservative inertia grows no easier to overcome as a written language spreads, and accepted forms become familiar to constantly increasing numbers. Centuries ago, when comparatively few people could write or read, there were few to care how any word was spelled, and each writer spelled it as he saw fit. The process of "simplification" was then a natural one, though it went on slowly. Since reading and writing have become universal, the task of the simplifier has been infinitely magnified. It is not only the opposition of scholars that he must contend against; it is still more the opposition of the "plain people" who care neither for etymology nor for phonetic exactitude, but who have spent too much time over the spelling book to listen patiently to a proclamation that what they have been learning is all wrong. They have learned it, and it serves their purpose. Professor Matthews or President Roosevelt may spell as he thinks best, but they will not change their habits at anybody's bidding. As a matter of fact, the president's unfortunate "order" probably did more to kill the recent revival of this old "reform" than any hostile criticism could have done, and the present apologetic attitude of the simplifiers is in pathetic contrast with the confidence with which they announced the beginning of their reform. The list of simplified words has already dwindled; the more daring innovations have been practically dropped, and the reformers seem disposed to accept the wise conclusion that the forces which determine the form and use of any language are beyond the control of individual authority.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLERS.

Though spelling reform may still be regarded as a "contemporary" topic of discussion, the particular effort of Mr. Carnegie's "board" seems already to have passed into history, to join many similar efforts in the past. Perhaps a few of its suggested emendations may gain gradual acceptance, as did a few of Noah Webster's many attempts to improve upon existing use, but conservative enertia grows no easier to overcome as a written language spreads and accepted forms become familiar to constantly increasing numbers.

Centuries ago, when comparatively few people could write or read, there were few to care how any word was spelled, and each writer spelled it as he saw fit. The process of "simplification" was then a natural one, though it went on slowly. Since reading and writing have become universal, the task of the simplifier has become infinitely magnified. It is not only the opposition of scholars that he must contend against; it is still more the opposition of the "plain people" who care neither for etymology nor for phonetic exactitude, but who have spent too much time over the spelling book to listen patiently to a proclamation that what they have been learning is all wrong. They have learned it, and it serves their purpose. Professor Matthews or President Roosevelt may spell as he thinks best, but they will not change their habits at anybody's bidding.

As a matter of fact, the President's unfortunate "order" probably did more to kill the recent revival of this old "reform" than any hostile criticism could have done, and the present apologetic attitude of the simplifiers is in pathetic contrast with the confidence with which they announced the beginning of their reform. The list of simplified words has already dwindled; the more daring innovations have been practically dropped, and the reformers seem disposed to accept the wise conclusion that the forces which determine the form and use of any language are beyond the control of individual authority.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Errant Colorado River:

The Colorado river is again turned temporarily from its truant courses. The new channels, 80 feet deep, through which it plunged in 1905 into the vast Colorado desert, 280 feet below the sea-level, are running dry to the billowy inland sea created by the breaks. The river was curbed last Thanksgiving Day, at an expense to the Southern Pacific company of $1,250,000, only to burst its banks in December. The 20 miles of dikes will again be threatened by the floods of March, and irrigated lands, fertile as the Nile valley, valued at $100,000,000, will be placed again in jeopardy. It is doubtful whether congress will act, according to the president's recommendation, with a grant of money that would insure the completion of the work.

New York Times, Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.
(No Heading.)

The Colorado river is again turned temporarily from its truant courses. The new channels, eighty feet deep, through which it plunged in 1905 into the vast Colorado Desert, 280 feet below the sea-level, are running dry to the billowy inland sea created by the breaks. The river was curbed last Thanksgiving Day, at an expense to the Southern Pacific Company of $1,250,000, only to burst its banks in December. The twenty miles of dikes will again be threatened by the floods of March, and irrigated lands fertile as the Nile Valley, valued at $100,000,000, will be placed again in jeopardy. It is doubtful whether Congress will act, according to the President's recommendation, with a grant of money that would insure the completion of the work.

The relationship of these editorials seems quite plain, and the first thought of the layman would be that there must be some mistake, since newspapers exchange with one another and any articles tainted in such manner would be sure to be seen by the editors of the papers where they first appeared. This would be true of papers in this state or contiguous territory, but it is a comparatively easy matter to exchange the Leader-Press for a remote journal, of which the Chronicle could make use, or to obtain such papers in exchange for advertising. In either event the Chronicle would never be seen by the other parties, except by accident, and there will be no denial that one or the other of the above methods is adopted in this case.

I am aware that on one occasion last summer when demolishing one of your straw men, you said to your readers, "We waste no gray matter in the demonstration of axioms," and probably the paralleled editorials may be too exiomatic to receive your attention, but if the above should happen to be considered, how would it do to have it included in certain newspaper talk which you then suggested certain persons should clip out, "Past it in diaries or tuck it away in purses, or mail it to intimate friends, or carry it around and read it to one another?"

With respect of the following, about censorship, how well it exemplifies the force of the statement contained therein, "That all newspapers will always reach a right conclusion as to what they should print * * * is not to be maintained."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Ridiculous Plea for Censorship:

It tries the patience to see how many legislators are trying to get a cheap reputation for virtue, just now, by offering bills to restrict the fullness with which newspapers may report the proceedings of criminal trials. Representative Wharton, with the grotesque exaggeration of the resolution he introduced in congress, carried this folly to a greater extent than have any like notoriety-hunters in the state legislatures, but the proposed measures are all alike in that they assume the existence of a wholly imaginary necessity and clamor for action that is neither possible nor desirable. That all newspapers will always reach a right conclusion as to what they should print * * * is not to be maintained. Denatured alcohol can be produced at 14.2 cents a gallon at points in the West where corn is 30 cents a bushel, and at 18.4 cents where corn brings 43 cents a bushel. It seems not improbable, therefore, that an important competitor of the Standard Oil company's product will soon be placed on the market.

New York Times, Saturday, Feb. 16, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

SILLY CRIES FOR A CENSORSHIP

It tries the patience to see how many legislators are trying to get an extremely cheap reputation for virtue, just now, by offering bills to restrict the fullness with which newspapers may report the proceedings of criminal trials. Representative WHARTON, with the grotesque exaggeration of the resolution he introduced in Congress, carried this folly to a greater extent than have any like notoriety-hunters in the State Legislatures, but the proposed measures are all alike in that they assume the existence of a wholly imaginary necessity and clamor for action that is neither possible nor desirable. * * * That all newspapers will always reach a right conclusion as to what they should print and what they should suppress is not to be maintained, but there are already adequate laws for the punishment of individual offenses, and the idea of establishing a general and continuous censorship is unworthy of serious consideration. * * *

In considering what you had to say on the 20th, below, about "Non-Existent Right" and "Conclusions and Delusions" one is left in doubt whether both of these headlines may not have been intended to apply to the original article in the same column on colonization in the Thirteenth ward. The article is copied merely to show those Eastern writers that they cannot always guess just whatis going to be said here, especially when it relates to weighty matters like this, instead of the Reichstag or the Duma.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

A Non-Existent Right:

Israel Harris, the negro sergeant, whose military career was so suddenly closed at Brownsville, told the investigating senators, among other things, that, while he had, as a rule, avoided trouble by not going where he was not wanted, yet he felt keenly his deprivation of what he called "the American right" of going where he pleased. That sounds well at first hearing, but admiration for it decidedly wanes as we recall the unquestionable fact that there is not, never has been, and never will be, any such American right for men of any color. For every one of us innumerable places are closed altogether, and innumerable others are open only on stern conditions, or under painful restrictions.

* * *

Danger

The colonization of voters in the Thirteenth ward is as reprehensible and criminal a proceeding there as anywhere and we have an idea that anybody who attempts it is inviting trouble.

* * *

Conclusions and Delusions:

When that most remarkable of "experts," Dr. Wylie, was asked by the implacable Jerome to define the word "delusion," it was amusingly—or pathetically—consistent with the rest of his testimony that the doctor should have said, "a delusion is a false conclusion reached from false premises." We charitably incline to the belief that this answer, like a good many others made by the same witness on that fatal Tuesday, was a demonstration of Mr. Jerome's skill in the art of "rattling" the man on the stand, rather than of Dr. Wylie's ignorance of the elements of his profession, but certainly it was an answer about as absurd as could have been made. As about 99 out of every 100, perhaps 999 out of every 1,000, conclusions ever reached by the human race in all its long history have been based on premises either entirely false, or to some degree inaccurate, and as the number of false conclusions, though lamentably great, has been in no such proportion, of course it would be absurd to look for the meaning of "delusion" where the unfortunate doctor said it was to be found. No end of right conclusions have been reached from false premises and no end of false ones from premises that were fairly or wholly correct.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1907.
Editorial, second column.

The Emperor and the Reichstag:

The triumph of reaction in Germany and of Herr Dernburg's "welt-politik" is observable at a glance in this record of reichstag seats gained and lost in the recent elections, as compared with the reichstag elected in 1903:

Parties in the German Reichstag.

	1903.	1907.	Gain or Loss.
Center	102	105	N3
Conservatives	71	80	N9
National liberals	52	55	N3
Socialists	79	43	—36
Agrarians and anti-Semites	17	29	N12
Poles	18	20	N2
Radicals	35	46	N11
Alsace-Lorraine	9	7	—2
Independents, etc.	14	12	—2
Total	397	397	

The conservatives, national liberals and radicals, to whom the kaiser appealed for support of his imperial policies, are possessed of 181 seats, where formerly the yhad 158. The center, which he assailed, has gained three sents. It is the social demowhere formerly they had 158. The Catholic center, and the anti-semites, that have suffered the greatest loss.

New York Times, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

HIS TROUBLE IS WIDELY SHARED.

Israel Harris, the negro Sergeant, whose military career was so suddenly closed at Brownsville, told the investigating Senators, among other things, that, while he had, as a rule, avoided trouble by not going where he was not wanted, yet he felt keenly his deprivation of what he called "the American right" of going where he pleased.

That sounds well at first hearing, but one's admiration for it decidedly wanes as soon as one recalls the unquestionable fact that there is not, never has been, and never will be, any such American right for men of any color. For every one of us innumerable places are closed altogether, and innumerable others are open only on stern conditions or under painful restrictions. * * *

New York Times, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.

CONCLUSIONS AND DELUSIONS.

When that most remarkable of "experts," Dr. Wylie, was asked by the implacable JEROME to define the word "delusion," it was amusingly—or pathetically—consistent with the rest of his testimony that the doctor should have said, "a delusion is a false conclusion reached from false premises." We charitably incline to the belief that this answer, like a good many others made by the same witness on that fatal Tuesday, was a demonstration of Mr. Jerome's skill in the art of confusing—"rattling," is the vernacular—the man on the stand, rather than of Dr. Wylie's ignorance of the elements of his profession, but certainly it was an answer about as absurd as could have been made.

As about 99 out of every 100, perhaps 999 out of every 1,000, conclusions ever reached by the human race in all its long history have been based on premises either entirely false or to some degree inaccurate, and as the number of false conclusions, though lamentably great, has been in no such proportion, of course it would be absurd to look for the meaning of "delusion" where the unfortunate doctor said it was to be found. No end of right conclusions have been reached from false premises, and no end of false ones from premises that were fairly or wholly correct. * * *

New York Times, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

THE NEW REICHSTAG

The triumph of reaction in Germany and of Herr DERNBURG'S "welt-politik" is observable at a glance in this record of Reichstag seats gained and lost in the recent elections, as compared with the Reichstag elected in 1903:

PARTIES IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

	1903.	1907.	Gain or Loss.
Centre	102	105	N3
Conservatives	71	80	N9
National Liberals	52	55	N3
Socialists	79	43	—36
Agrarians and Anti-Semites	17	29	N12
Poles	18	20	N2
Radicals	35	46	N11
Alsace-Lorraine	9	7	—2
Independents, etc.	14	12	—2
Total	397	397	

The Conservatives, National Liberals, and Radicals, to whom the Kaiser appealed for support of his imperial policies, are possessed of 181 seats, where formerly they had 158. The Centre, which he assailed, has gained 3 seats. It is the Social Democrats, opposed by the Emperor, the Catholic Centre, and the anti-Semites, that have suffered the greatest loss.

On account of your former prominent connection with one of our commercial bodies and the various trades engaged in, no comment seems necessary upon the space devoted to the subject of pushing trade, which follows:

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Friday, Feb. 22, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Pushing Our Foreign Trade:

It is a curious fact that the consuls of the United States are more eager for the promotion of the export trade than are the manufacturers. This is equally true of the state department and of the admirable bureau of manufactures in the department of commerce. One obvious proof of this fact is the system of consular reports, mainly devoted to the various direct and indirect opportunities for the extension of our foreign trade, which has been built up until it has attained proportions that make it the envy and admiration of other nations, a system that has practically been imposed

New York Times, Monday, Feb. 18, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.

PUSHING TRADE.

It is a curious fact that the Consuls of the United States are more eager for the promotion of the export trade than are the manufacturers. This is equally true of the State Department and of the admirable Bureau of Manufacturers in the Department of Commerce. One obvious proof of this fact is the system of Consular reports, mainly devoted to the various direct and indirect opportunities for the extension of our foreign trade, which has been built up until it has attained proportions that make it the envy and admiration of other nations, a system

the other nations, a system that has practically been imposed from above on a community of merchants and manufacturers not at all eager for it in the first instance. In these reports, which are now published daily and circulated to the number of some 6,000, the consuls of the United States in all the principal marts of the world are constantly setting forth the results of their observation and investigation of he business conditions by which they are surrounded. In addition to the daily reports there are some thirty-eight volumes of special reports, mostly on commercial subjects, though occasionally touching on matters of wider interest. There is also a special department of information in which particular inquiries submitted to our consuls are transmitted to those likely to be able to answer them satisfactorily. In all these ways it is now generally admitted that the American government is doing a great deal to promote the export trade of its citizens.

An article in the current number of the Atlantic Monthly by John Ball Osborne gives an excellent account of the recent changes in the administration of the consular service, partly by the law of April 15, 1906, and still more by the regulations of Secretary Root, and calls attention to one feature of the German and British system which he thinks the United States could adopt with advantage. This is the feature of trained commercial attaches connected with the service and assigned to the more important stations as occasion requires. Germany has eight of these and Great Britain six. These are commercial experts in the fullest sense of the word. They are required to return home periodically and keep familiar with what is going on there, and they are, of course, familiar with the customs and the language of the countries in which they are working. It is worth noting that all but one of the British experts are on the continent of Europe, while of the Germans three are on this side of the Atlantic, one in Australia, one in China, one in South Africa, and only two in Europe. Unquestionably these attaches do much good to the trade of their respective countries. A like corps would be to the advantage of the United States. But it would be another development of the trade-promoting work which the government has for years been performing largely in advance of real demand for it from those who derive the most good from it.

The timid and nervous readers were undoubtedly thankful for the assurance that the sun spots would prove harmless.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907.
Editorial, second column.

The Sun Not to Harm Us:

Professor Peters, of the United States Naval Observatory, assures the timid that the great sun spots, upon which certain dire predictions have been based, will disappear this week, and that nothing calamitous will happen on the earth as a result of the disturbance on the sun. This authority informs us that the recent spot was a comparatively small affair. "These sun spots are to be compared in size to the dent of a pinhead on a fairly large orange." A possible thunderstorm or two might result. Professor Peters recalls that in 1904 the sun spots were very much in evidence, but nothing momentous happened on our planet which had anything to do with solar activity. He maintains that the spots diminish the heat we receive from the sun, but the terrestrial effect is too slight to be perceptible. The spots appear in the greatest number every eleven years. This astronomer is firm in the conviction that if we are ever involved in a celestial catastrophe it will not be from the sun.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, Third column.
(No heading.)

Professor Peters, of the United States Naval Obresvatory, assures the timid that the great sun spots, upon which certain dire predictions have been based, will disappear this week, and that nothing calamitous will happen on the earth as a result of the disturbance on the sun. This authority informs us that the recent spot was a comparatively small affair. "These sun spots are to be compared in size to the dent of a pinhead on a fairly large orange." A possible thunderstorm or two might result. Professor Peters recalls that in 1904 the sun spots were very much in evidence, but nothing momentous happened on our planet which had anything to do with solar activity. He maintains that the spots diminish the heat we receive from the sun, but the terrestrial effect is too slight to be perceptible. The spots appear in the greatest number every eleven years. This astronomer is firm in the conviction that if we are even involved in a celestial catastrophe it will not be from the sun.

Sunday, Feb. 24, will be seen to have been a regular red letter day, since those gentlemen in the East covered all the ground of each and every editorial in that issue, excepting two headlines and the words, at the commencement of the first editorial, "which is treated in our New York letter published in these columns this morning." And even in respect to your New York letter, they were so lost to all regard for the ethics of journalism as to have had that published word for word, excepting the first eight lines showing it to be yours, as a letter or special to the Public Ledger on Feb. 21st, or three daysbefore, which by a singular coincidence happened to be on the same day on which the Ledger published the article on divorce.

La Crosse Sunday Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Euthanasia in Practice:

In the Binge case, which is treated in our New York letter published in these columns this morning, there is as yet hardly more than the suspicion of murder, though a death from poison seems to be fairly well established. Attention is fixed on the episode, however, by the curious fact that the district attorney's office is, or seems to be, acting on the theory that somebody has accepted as convincing the arguments of those who believe, in certain conditions, in bestowing "euthanasia" upon sufferers whose inevitable death is too long delayed. Mrs. Binge, it is reported, was enduring agonies from a cancer. Medicine and surgery alike had failed to give more than temporary relief, and the end was well within sight. "If a dog breaks its leg," she is said to have moaned to her daughter, "you kill it for sheer mercy. Why don't you extend the same humanity to me?" It was a dreadful question, if it was asked, and the plea was one the granting of which could be defended with some show of adequacy. The law, however, recognizes no circumstances in which death can be inflicted as a mercy, but it recognizes the necessity for killing as a punishment, and the rumors that Mrs. Binge had been poisoned as a supreme act of love led to investigation that has now resulted in the arrest of the unfortunate woman's daughter. The trial, if the proceedings go as far as that and along the lines indicated, will be almost, if not quite, without a precedent, and we may expect to have euthanasia in all its aspects exhaustively treated, not as a topic of academic discussion, but with the prisoner's life depending on the outcome. That statement, however, is not entirely accurate, since no such defense can be presented in court, and whether it can be made by indirection, by an appeal to a law which is hardly formulated, and still less unwritten, remains to be seen. Ingenious lawyers can attain their ends in more ways than one, as has been illustrated very recently. There are a few, a very few, doctors who have ventured, if not exactly to propose, at least to suggest, the establishment of a system for bestowing easy death when the only alternative is a terribly painful one, and in a legislature or two bills have been introduced that would have permitted it, but no such bill has ever had any real chance of passing, and the vast majority of the medical profession is agreed in condemning the whole idea as based on a fallacy. The trouble is that nobody can with certainty call a case hopeless when the patient is not actually and obviously at the point of death, and even then mistakes have been made. Innumerable men and women suffering from injury or disease have recovered after they were "given up" by their doctors.

New York Times, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, fourth column.

EUTHANASIA IN PRACTICE.

In the Binge case, of course, there is as yet hardly more than the suspicion of murder, though a death from poison seems to be fairly well established. Attention is fixed on the episode, however, by the curious fact that the District Attorney's office is, or seems to be, acting on the theory that somebody has accepted as convincing the arguments of those who believe, in certain conditions, in bestowing "euthanasia" upon sufferers whose inevitable death is too long delayed.

Mrs. Binge, it is reported, was enduring agonies from a cancer. Medicine and surgery alike had failed to give more than temporary relief, and the end was well within sight. "If a dog breaks its leg," she is said to have moaned to her daughter, "you kill it for sheer mercy. Why don't you extend the same humanity to me?" It was a dreadful question, if it was asked, and the plea was one the granting of which could be defended with some show of adequacy. The law, however, recognizes no circumstances in which death can be inflicted as a mercy, though it recognizes the necessity for killing as a punishment, and the rumors that Mrs. Binge had been poisoned as a supreme act of love led to investigation that has now resulted in the arrest of the unfortunate woman's daughter.

The trial, if the proceedings go as far as that and along the lines indicated, will be almost, if not quite, without a precedent, and we may expect to have euthanasia in all its aspects exhaustively treated, not as a topic of academic discussion, but with the prisoner's life depending on the outcome. That statement, however, is not entirely accurate, since no such defense can be presented in court, and whether it can be made by indirection, by an appeal to a law which is hardly formulated, and still less unwritten, remains to be seen. Ingenious lawyers can attain their ends in more ways than one, as has been illustrated very recently.

There are a few, a very few, doctors who have ventured, if not exactly to propose, at least to suggest, the establishment of a system for bestowing easy death, when the only alternative is a terribly painful one, and in a legislature or two bills have even been introduced that would have permitted it, but no such bill has ever had any real chance of passing, and the vast majority of the medical profession is agreed in condemning the whole idea as based on a fallacy. The trouble is that nobody can with certainty call a case hopeless when the patient is not actually and obviously at the point of death, and even then mistakes have been made. Innumerable men and women suffering from injury or disease have recovered after they were "given up" by their doctors.

La Crosse Sunday Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Increase of Divorce:

The census bureau has been engaged for some time in compiling divorce statistics in the states, and, while the work is incomplete in many particulars, preliminary estimates have been made. Upon the basis of the average annual population, it is found that during the 20-year period from 1867 to 1886 there were 33 divorces per 100,000 of population for the whole country, and about 70 per 100,000 for the period from 1887 to 1906. During the last-named period it is expected that the completed statistics will show that over 1,000,000 divorces were granted. A comparison of the figures places Chicago in a more favorable position with respect to the rate of increase than it was popularly supposed to hold. During the first period the Chicago record is 73 per 100,000, increasing to 107 for the second. In Philadelphia the number was 22 for the first and 63 per 100,000 for the second period. The New York figures have not been completed. In Boston divorces are increasing in relation to the growth in population, rising from 40 to 60. The returns from many counties in different states show that divorces are also increasing in the rural districts.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

The Census Bureau has been engaged for some time in compiling divorce statistics in the States, and, while the work is incomplete in many particulars, preliminary estimates have been made. Upon the basis of the annual population, it is found that during the 20-year period from 1867 to 1886 there were 33 divorces per 100,000 of population for the whole country, and about 70 per 100,000 for the period from 1887 to 1906. During the last named period it is expected that the completed statistics will show that over 1,000,000 divorces were granted. A comparison of the figures places Chicago in a more favorable position with respect to the rate of increase than it was popularly supposed to hold. During the first period the Chicago record is 73 per 100,000, increasing to 107 for the second. In Philadelphia the number was 22 for the first and 63 per 100,000 for the second period. The New York figures have not been completed. In Boston divorces are increasing in relation to the growth in population, rising from 40 to 60. The returns from many counties in different states show that divorces are also increasing in the rural districts.

New York Times, Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1907.
Editorial page, fifth column.

A SCHOOL THAT WILL BE PRACTICAL

Mr. Schwab's plan for making the Bethlehem Iron Works a great industrial school for boys is one of much importance and it is sure to be much discussed. It has long been known that Mr. Schwab has a deep interest in boys of what is called the working class, and that he desired to help them from his abundant means. Several of his efforts in this direction have for one reason or another failed of the success he hoped, and now he is trying another, which is, perhaps, more promising, since it is free from the taint of charity which clung to the others.

He can, however, expect to have the present undertaking adversely criticised from several points of view. The unions will be disquieted by the prospect of large and constant additions to the number of most skilled and best paid workers, and there may be talk of getting a lot of work done cheaply under pretense of giving an industrial education. It is beyond question, however, that opportunities for learning trades have been unduly restricted in this country in the attempt to make and control a labor monopoly, and that there is need, if not of such action as Mr. Schwab has taken, at least of action having the object he announces, cannot be doubted.

No "trade school" could possibly offer the facilities for acquiring practical knowledge and skill that can be provided at the Bethlehem Iron Works, but there will be many incidental difficulties, and some incidental dangers, in carrying out the announced plan. Mr. Schwab knows the situation, as he knows the need, and in the purpose now so briefly outlined he will have the good wishes of—all those who can see further than their immediate and personal interests.

Looking over the following editorials, it was probably excusable in the Ledger, in writing about the investigation of railway accidents on the 24th, to refer to "YESTERDAY'S accident" and the same may be said of your referring to it as "THE accident," inasmuch as it did not seem convenient for you to comment on it until the day four days later, although the telegraphic report of same was published in the Chronicle on the 24th.

Your consideration for President Eliot's feeling is worthy of commendation when you personally assure him, in speaking of his allusion to this government as an experiment, that "WE have no inclination to take issue," instead of the more general term used by the Ledger, "There is no inclination to take issue."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

Stop the Railway Slaughter:

The successful incorporation into American practice of an independent public investigation of railway accidents by a trained official, such as an engineering officer of the army, presents many difficulties of legislation, but these it should not be impossible to overcome. At all events, the repetition of disasters like that at the Atlantic City drawbridge, the collision near the national capital a few weeks ago, the derailment of the electric train on the New York Central and the accident to the Pennsylvania's "eighteen-hour flyer," will sooner or later compel decisive action for the protection of the traveler. It were far better that that action should be taken with the co-operation and assistance of the railways than if it were hastily imposed upon them by the compelling force of an outraged, and possibly illogical and ill-informed, public opinion. But something must be done; that is a conclusion from which there is no possible escape.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

INVESTIGATION OF ACCIDENTS

* * * The successful incorporation into American practice of an independent public investigation of railway accidents by a trained official, such as an engineering officer of the army, presents many difficulties of legislation, but these it should not be impossible to overcome. At all events, the repetition of disasters like that at the Atlantic City drawbridge, the collision near the national capital a few weeks ago, the derailment of the electric train on the New York Central and yesterday's accident to the Pennsylvania's "eighteen-hour flyer" will sooner or later compel decisive actoin for the protection of the traveler. It were far better that that action should be taken with the co-operation and assistance of the railways than if it were hastily imposed upon them by the compelling force of an outraged, and possibly illogical and ill-informed, public opinion. But something must be done; that is a conclusion from which there is no possible escape.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Automobile in War:

That the automobile will play an important part in war is foreshadowed in an address recently delivered in England before the United Service Institution by Sir J. H. A. MacDonald, colonel of the army motor reserve. He declared that the country was not now and never had been ready to meet an enemy in the event of a successful landing, and that everything depended upon the quick mobilization of troops in case of a threatened invasion. To accomplish this he favored the use of road-power vehicles for carrying infantry over distances not exceeding 200 miles, leaving the railroads free for cavalry, artillery and bulk of war material, and also for ordinary traffic, so as to interrupt business as little as possible. This officer sees in the automobile the means for giving efficiency to national defense on land to a degree that cannot be over-estimated. In order to make this method of mobilization available in an emergency, he recommended that the military authorities be empowered to make requisitions for the service of all motor vehicles and registered drivers.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

That the automobile will play an important part in war is foreshadowed in an address recently delivered in England before the United Service Institution by Sir J. H. A. MacDonald, colonel of the army motor reserve. He declared that the country was not now and never had been ready to meet an enemy in the event of a successful landing and that everything depended upon the quick mobilization of troops in case of a threatened invasion. To accomplish this he favored the use of road-power vehicles for carrying infantry over distances not exceeding 200 miles, leaving the railroads free for cavalry, artillery and bulk war material, and also for ordinary traffic so as to interrupt business as little as possible. This officer sees in the automobile the means for giving efficiency to national defense on land to a degree that cannot be over-estimated. In order to make this method of mobilization available in an emergency, he recommended that the military authorities be empowered to make requisitions for the service of all motor vehicles and registered drivers.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Thursday, Feb. 28, 1907.
Editorial, first column.

The Scope of Experimentation:

According to President Eliot, this government is an experiment. He does not seem so sanguine as to the outcome as are other Americans, many of whom, indeed, have learned to regard the United States as possessing a stability placing it safely beyond the experimental stage. However, President Eliot is not given to inaccuracy, and, in a sense, the government is an experiment. So is the family relationship, for that matter, and yet there are substantial hopes of its permanency. To determine at just what point the great social processes cease to be experimental would be difficult. Possibly they are destined never to get beyond this development, for, with the striving after perfection, arrangements that now address the senses as wise and seemly may have to be abandoned. Once in a while there arises some soul that, proclaiming its superiority and projecting itself into view with a halo carefully adjusted, announces that whatever is is wrong. Accepting this as possibly true, the entire mundane entity in all its multiform phases must sooner or later be adjusted. We have no inclination to take issue with President Eliot. The stars of the firmament may be experiments, for all that we know.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Sunday, Feb. 24, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.

EXPERIMENTING

According to President Eliot, this Government is an experiment. He does not seem so sanguine as to the outcome as are other Americans, many of whom, indeed, have learned to regard the United States as possessing a stability placing it safely beyond the experimental stage. However, President Eliot is not given to inaccuracy, and, in a sense, the Government is an experiment. So is the family relationship, for that matter, and yet there are substantial hopes of its permanency.

To determine at just what point the great social processes cease to be experimental would be difficult. Possibly they are destined never to get beyond this development, for, with the striving after perfection, arrangements that now address the senses as wise and seemly may have to be abandoned. Once in a while there arises some soul that, proclaiming its superiority and projecting itself into view with a halo carefully adjusted, announces that whatever is is wrong. Accepting this as possibly true, the entire mundane entity in all its multiform phases must sooner or later be adjusted. * * * There is no inclination to take issue with President Eliot. The stars of the firmament may be experiments for all we know.

The following articles complete the two weeks' memorandum of journalism in La Crosse by the paper which boasts of "setting the pace."

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt, Editor.)
Friday, March 1, 1907.
Editorial page, first column.

Copper the King of Metals:

The enormous demand for copper since the introduction of electric railways and other electric devices is indicated by the summary of the federal bureau of statistics. The United States produces one-half of the copper output of the world, and exports far more than any other country. In 1906 this country sent abroad over $90,000,000 worth of the metal. During the year more than $37,000,000 was imported into the United States, sent chiefly from South American countries, for the reason that we have superior melting and refining establishments. The exportation and importations show the pre-eminence of the United States in this industry. During the first two decades of the last century the world's production of copper remained practically stationary. From 1820 to 1880 the average yearly production more than doubled in every 20 years, but within the last

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1907.
Editorial page, third column.
(No heading.)

The enormous demand for copper since the introduction of electric railways and other electric devices is indicated by the summary of the Federal Bureau of Statistics. The United States produces one-half of the copper output of the world, and exports far more than any other country. In 1906 this country sent abroad over $90,000,000, worth of the metal. During the year more than $37,000,000 was imported into the United States, sent chiefly from South American countries, for the reason that we have superior smelting and refining establishment. The exportations and importations show the pre-eminence of the United States in this industry. During the first two decades of the last century the world's production of copper remained practically stationary. From 1820 to 1880 the average yearly production more than doubled in every twenty years, but within the

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Railroad Time Tables

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago, Milwaukee and the East	2:35 a m :12:35 p m :11:05 p m :12:40 a m :8:35 p m	:5:10 a m :7:05 a m :10:45 a m :4:55 p m
Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	:3:20 a m :7:15 a m :10:55 a m :5:15 p m	:2:30 a m :12:35 a m :3:25 p m :11:00 p m :12:25 p m
Dubuque, Rock Island Omaha and West	a 12:05 p m a 3:50 p m	a 11:20 a m a 4:55 p m
Southern Minnesota Division	a 10:30 a m c 7:50 p m	a 11:20 p m a 3:45 p m

: Daily; a, daily except Sunday c, daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

In Effect June 3d, 1906

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
For Prairie du Chien, Dubuque, Chicago, St. Louis, intermediate pts. and connections beyond	12:15 night 2:25 a. m. 11:50 a. m	3:30 a. m 8:09 a. m 6:00 p. m
For Winona, Alma, Prescott, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg and Northwest	3:30 a. m. 8:09 a. m. 1:30 p. m. 6:00 p. m.	12:15 night 2:25 a. m 11:50 a. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R R.

	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Chicago, Milwaukee, Madison and East, Duluth and Superior	a 8:00 a m a 12:65 p m b 10:40 p m	b 5:30 a m a 12:15 p m a 5:30 p m
Trempealeau, Galesville, Winona, Owatonna and West	b 5:30 a m a 12:15 p m a 5:30 p m	a 8:09 a m a 12:35 p m b 10:40 p m

References: a, daily except Sunday b, daily

GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R.

To and From	Leave La Crosse	Arrive La Crosse
Arcadia, Blair Independence, Whitehall, Merrillan, Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, New London Green Bay & Kewaunee.....	A8:15 a.m.	A4:40 pm

A Daily excent Sunday

KEWAUNEE SHORT LINE

GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD
— The —
Popular Route
— Between —
Green Bay
Winona
La Crosse
Stevens Point
Grand Rapids
St. Paul
Minneapolis
And all points in the West and Northwest.

KEWAUNEE GREEN BAY & WESTERN R. R.
— The —
Short Line
— To —
New York
Boston
Philadelphia
Washington
Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo
Car ferries across Lake Michigan both summer and winter

J. A. JORDAN, Gen. Mgr.
W. C. MODISETT, Gen. Fr't & Pass. Agt
Green Bay, Wis

LA CROSSE & SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY

TO AND FROM	Leave La Crosse	Arrive La Crosse
Stoddard Chaseburg, Coon Valley, Westby, Viroqua.	a7:40 a. m. b3:00 p. m. c4:00 p. m.	a10:15 a. m. b5:00 p. c5:00 p.

a daily; b daily except Sunday; c Sunday only
All trains arrive and depart from C. B. & Q. depot.

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Liver and Kidney troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. Its Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

BAENSCH HEADS STATE EDITORS

MADISON, Wis., March 15.—The Wisconsin State Press association re-elected these officers: President, Emil Baensch, Manitowoc; secretary, R. W. Cheever, Clinton; treasurer, Mrs. M. P. Rindlaub, Platteville.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the second-class mail abuse.

Last night the editors attended the legislative reception given by Governor and Mrs. Davidson for the legislators.

J. A. Harmon, of Lizemore, West Va., says: "At last I have found the perfect pill that never disappoints me; and for the benefit of others afflicted with torpid liver and chronic constipation, will say: take Dr. King's New Life Pills." Guaranteed satisfactory 25c at O. T. Erhart, Druggist.



FREE A SILK SHAMROCK

With Every Cigar Purchase in our Cigar Department on the Main Floor Saturday. SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Saturday Grocery Specials

SWIFT'S PRIDE LAUNDRY SOAP, 9 BARS FOR 25c

15c for 2 packages of Quaker Oats, 2 lb. size, special for Saturday.

15c the half lb. for Lowney's prem. chocolates.

20c the half lb. can for Lowney's cocoa.

23c the bottle for Heinz's pure malt vinegar.

18c the can for No. 2 cans of Heinz's tomato soup.

29c the doz. for 126 size fancy navel oranges, Saturday only.

1c each for fancy California lemons.

SUGAR Best Granulated Cane, Saturday 20 LBS. FOR 98c

5c the bunch for fancy Roseland radishes.

7½c the bunch for extra fancy California celery.

5c the bunch for green onions.

5c and 5c the head for extra fancy head lettuce.

7½c the bunch for fancy round radishes.

5c the can for Park or Regal brand sweet corn.

6c the can for mustard sardines, regularly selling at 10c the can.

3c the can for domestic oil sardines, reg. selling at 5c the can.

12½c the can for Van Camps early June sifted peas.

18c the can for Batavia brand superfine extra fancy sifted peas.

12½c the can for home brand extra sifted fancy peas.

45c the half gal. can for log cabin camp maple and cane syrup.

40c the qt. bottle for Batavia brand pure maple sap syrup.

DOERFLINGER'S

THE DEADLY PARALLEL

(Continued from Page Seven.)

two decades of the century the annual average more than trebled. In this extraordinary progress the United States was the chief factor.

La Crosse Daily Chronicle.
(Roland B. Gelatt Editor.)
Friday, March 1, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

Canada's New Sunday Law:

The new Sunday law which goes into effect throughout Canada this week is a remarkable piece of legislation, in that in addition to prohibiting any kind of work on Sunday, except that of "necessity or mercy," it minutely and at great length sets forth the particular kinds of work that may be done on that day. In the American states works of necessity or charity that are permissable on Sunday have been defined by judicial decisions rather than by legislation. The Canadian law is in this respect a great departure from any Sunday legislation enacted in the United States. The Canadian legislators have been ingenious in discovering work which may properly be conducted on Sunday. Twenty five such exemptions are contained in the act. The statute prohibits the advertising on a secular day of any performance which is not allowed to be given on Sunday, and it is unlawful under the act to bring or to sell or distribute in the dominion on Sunday any foreign newspaper The maximum penalty for a violation of the act by an individual is $40. An employer authorizing a violation may be fined $100, and a corporation can be penalized to the extent of $250, with greater penalties in each case for additional violations. The dominion statute does not repeal any provincial law on Sunday observance. Offenders may be proceeded against either under the general or local law, if they violate both

last two decades of the century the annual average more than trebled. In this extraordinary progress the United States was the chief factor.

Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1907.
Editorial page, second column.

SUNDAY IN CANADA.

The new Sunday law which goes into effect throughout Canada this week is a remarkable piece of legislation, in that in addition to prohibiting any kind of work on Sunday, except that of "necessity or mercy," it minutely and at great length sets forth the particular kinds of work that may be done on that day. In the American States works of necessity or charity that are permissable on Sunday have been defined by judicial decisions rather than by legislation. The Canadian law is in this respect a great departure from any Sunday legislation enacted in the United States.

The Canadian legislators have been ingenius in discovering work which may properly be conducted on Sunday. Twenty-five such exemptions are contained in the act. The statute prohibits the advertising on a secular day of any performance which is not allowed to be given on Sunday, and it is unlawful under the act to bring or to sell or distribute in the Dominion on Sunday any foreign newspaper or publication classified as a newspaper. The maximum penalty for a violation of that act by an individual is $40.00. An employer authorizing a violation may be fined $100.00, and a corporation can be penalized to the extent of $250.00, with greater penalties in each case for additional violations.

The Dominion statute does not repeal any provincial law on Sunday observance. Offenders may be proceeded against either under the general or local law, if they violate both.

Actuated by no other feeling than to have the readers of the Chronicle understand what has been and is going on in the editorial columns of that paper, it is but fair that it should be stated that during this period of two weeks, from Feb. 16th to March 1st there were seven articles credited in the usual manner to newspapers or magazines. This is gratifying so far as it goes, showing that proper and due credit to others is not entirely a "lost art" with you, but it does not make clear why there should have been eighteen editorial articles, during the same period, given place in the same columns without credit, quotation marks or any change, excepting such as might be necessary to make them appear as original from your pen, and what might properly be classed as "tainted editorials." A taint which, in my opinion, the most charitable construction of the line "Editorial Comment," at the head of the columns under your name as editor, does not seem sufficient to remove.

There may be some code of ethics among your newspaper brethren which will prevent their commenting on this condition of affairs, but I would like very much to have a "marked copy" of the inner thoughts of those who may happen to glance this over. All in all it has been a study not devoid of interest, and reminds me of some lines I had not seen for many years, until this winter:

"Much specious lore but little understood:
Veneering oft outshines the solid wood:
His solid sense by inches you must tell,
But mete his cunning by the old Scot's ell."

Yours respectfully,
WENDELL A. ANDERSON.

P. S.
Editor Tribune:

If my letter of the 12th is not already on the press, can you give space to something clipped from today's Sentinel, illustrative of how careful some newspapers are to give proper credit, even for the briefest editorial sayings. Suggest, also, to notice especially the last item, about United States flag, credited to Springfield Republican and compare with the manner in which the Chronicle of today credits the Ledger (of March 11th) for a short editorial on "The American Flag in Business." Call the latter a puzzle picture and ask the reader to find the Ledger.

W. A. A.

La Crosse, March 14th.

WITH THE STATE PRESS

(From the Sentinel, March 14.)

Senator Spooner never filibustered, did not ride on passes nor send free telegrams. He was a senator of the people and for the people.—Racine Journal.

Texas paid $50,000 for an investigation of Senator Bailey. Wisconsin can elect one that won't have to be investigated and save the money for good roads.—Madison Democrat.

Russell Sage gave nothing and was abused much. Rockefeller gives lavishly, and is abused more. The multimillionaire is in for a general lambasting no matter what he does or doesn't.—Monroe Journal.

There is considerable solicitude in certain quarters as to what the millions of gushing American women who mistake their emotions for world movements will do now that the Smoot question has been settled.—Racine News.

While the senatorial contest will be a warm one, it will be a dignified one. The temper of the present legislature will not permit of the wanton use of money, or the unseemly struggle which has characterized some former contests. — Madison Journal.

Again we are reminded of the "damaging depression of stocks" that is precipitated by "the pernicious meddling" with the "private affairs" of the corporations. Pretty hard to unload in such rough going without spilling the water.—La Crosse Tribune.

The neglected teacher is a standing picture of social ingratitude. It is the average teacher's position in life to act as a step-ladder for the young. They get their start in school, climb up and out and are off and the teacher stays and starts a second and so on perhaps to a thirtieth flock.—Chippewa Independent.

We are again constrained to call attention to the pernicious measure passed by the assembly, and now before the senate, which proposes the employment of lobbyists by the state to influence the legislature to pass the insurance bills. The spectacle of the legislature hiring men to convince it that it should do its duty, is not an edifying one.—Madison Journal.

POINTS BY PARAGRAPHERS

The czar of Russia says he is satisfied with the new douma, but the douma is far from being satisfied with the czar.—Omaha Bee.

The farmers still hold 206,641,000 bushels of 1906 wheat, 1,298,000,000 bushels of corn, and 384,461,000 bushels of oats. A pretty big pile of grain to fall back on.—Omaha World Herald.

By experimenting with dying persons some Boston doctors have determined that the human soul weighs half an ounce or more. It ought to be easy to rig up an apparatus to tell which direction the soul goes when it leaves.—St. Paul Dispatch.

With England and Russia in "complete understanding" as to a Persian policy, Persia can save a lot of delay by asking for an international conference at once and getting the thing done with.—Detroit News.

It really begins to look as if the gulf stream which was reputed to have made such changes in the climate that heavy snow falls and old-fashioned winters no longer existed, must have been lost, strayed or stolen. —Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

There are rights reserved to the state and by the states reserved from the federal government. The omission of the states to act upon the rights reserved to them signifies that those rights may become moribund, not that the federal government is simply required to mind its own business and to keep within its own lot.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Illinois once had a law protecting the United States flag from advertising uses, and the state supreme court decided it to be unconstitutional, holding that it was the business of the national government to protect its own emblem. Now the United States supreme court decides that a state may do for the nation what the nation does not care to do for itself. We are thus to conclude that along this line the states can claim all the rights they please.—Springfield Republican.

CAUGHT IN LOG CHAIN

BOYD, Wis., March 15.—Ray Krupp, a young man of this village, had his arm broken while working at Shong's saw mill. He was tending the chain that draws the logs up into the mill, and in some way got his hand caught in the chain. Before the power could be thrown off both bones in the forearm had been broken, and the chain had wound around his body so high that another turn would have brought it around his neck, with probably fatal results. He was saved just in time by Henry Moore, a fellow workman.

Krupp was working to pay his college expenses this spring. He is a son of Postmaster Krupp of the village.

While walking along the country road near here Saturday, Alphone Tutaw slipped and fell, breaking his leg below the knee. He was removed to the Chippewa Falls hospital.

SUICIDES IN SLEIGH

THIEF RIVER FALLS, Minn., March 15.—While driving in from Kratka to Thief River Falls, Lars Brandon was shot and killed by the discharge of his gun. A neighbor, with several companions riding with him, was driving less than 300 feet in advance of Brandon's sleigh at the time of the occurence. Circumstances cause suspicion of suicide. The deceased, ordinarily congenial and obliging, had been quite the reverse of late. On the way to Thief River Falls, the morning of the accident, one of his neighbors proposed to ride with him and was given plainly to understand that he was not wanted. Brandon had not slept for several nights and he intended to see a doctor when he came to town. He is survived by a widow and three children on the farm, where they have resided since the opening of the reservation east of this city.

Old friends are like old shoes; they

BOY BITTEN

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., March 15.—The little son of Mr. and Mrs. August Langren of this city is in a very dangerous condition as the result of being bitten by a dog last Sunday. The dog belonged to one of Mr. Langren's neighbors, and attacked the child while he was passing the owner's residence, knocking him down, tearing the muscles of one leg from the bone and biting a piece of flesh completely out. The child, who is ten years old, has not slept since, and although his wounds were promptly dressed they are becoming steadily worse, fever having set in. The dog has been killed by the police.

Real estate is on the incline.

Health—Economy

Calumet Baking Powder

Best by Test

NORTH SIDE RAILROADS BEGIN TO RETALIATE

The railroads are already retrenching wherever possible to retaliate for the passage of the bill relating to a decrease in rates, and are making up in various ways for the deficit caused by this reduction in fares.

It is said that some of the fine runs which have been on the Burlington and Milwaukee roads, local runs, etc., may be discontinued, and that some of the men may have to store away their uniforms, although they sincerely hope that this will not take place and say that it is but an idle rumor.

Before the rate law was passed the Milwaukee road had rates to the various rural towns in this vicinity. They now charge full rate.

As an example we quote as follows: Fare to Westby was $1.05, now is $1.10: to Viroqua was $1.26, now $1.30: Cashton was $1.05, and now is $1.09.

AWAIT INFORMATION ON HOURS OF SERVICE

Trainmen and operators are awaiting reports from Washington, D. C., in relation to the passage of the hours of labor bill.

Those in this vicinity have been promised circulars explaining these laws, from Congressman John J. Esch as soon as the reports of the various committees in charge have been received.

It is understood that the trainmen will hereafter work sixteen hours as a limit and then lay off the remaining eight hours of the twenty-four, and that the time limit for operators will be eight hours.

This is not known to be definite, however, and they are now anxiously waiting for the official reports.

MEDAL STAYS ON NORTH SIDE

The Leo bowling club medal is still on the north side, but it has changed to a different member of the family. At a meeting in the Leo hall last evening Elmer Yehle was defeated and it was thought that the South side, putting up a hard fight, would win the medal.

When Patrolman Alois Yehle bowled he succeeded in making a good score and he is now wearing the emblem for the next two weeks.

BIBLE CLASS MEETING

The The bible class of the Scandinavian Baptist church will meet this evening at the home of Mrs. C. Larson, 1333 Kane street. The class has greatly increased in membership. Miss Wilson of the Y. W. C. A. is in charge of the class.



COATS, SUITS AND SKIRTS

We Are Ready With Our New Lines for Spring.

COME AND SEE THEM

Coats made honest and uniform quality, each at..... $5 to $25

Suits, their styles will be surely acceptable at..... $10.75 to $25

Skirts made right, wear right, hang right, never sag, at..... $5 to $15

One can always feel assured wearing our Garments, you can travel the world over and feel that you are correctly attired

All Cars Start and Stop at This Store

Poehling's

WHERE PRICES AND QUALITY ARE RIGHT

NORTH SIDE BRIEFS

Vote for George Young for city treasurer, March 19th.

North Side laundry—728 Mill street, Mrs. M. J. Sullivan, prop.

Miss Adah Fowler who has been visiting for the past two weeks at Pepin, Wis., is the guest of Miss Cloie Evans of West La Crosse for a few weeks enroute to her home at Lansing, Ia.

David Evans is visiting at Ingram, Wis.

John W. Smith has returned from Chicago and is now remodeling his store, 717 Rose street.

The concert which will be given in the Y. M. C. A. building for the benefit of the St. James church will take place Monday evening. A large attendance is expected.

Maccabee card party and dance this evening at Rose street Woodman hall. Admission 25 cents.

ANTI-JAP RULE IS RESCINDED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 15.—The San Francisco board of education, keeping its word with President Roosevelt, has unanimously rescinded the resolution of last October, by which Japanese were segregated in the public schools, and adopted an alternative resolution in accordance with the understanding reached at the Washington conference between the president, Secretary Root, the school board and Mayor Schmitz.

The president having telegraphed Mayor Schmitz yesterday that he would direct Mr. Devlin to dismiss the suits against the board in the United States circuit court and the supreme court of California as soon as the action stated should be taken by the board, members of that body look upon the Japanese incident as now closed in so far as San Francisco is concerned.

There is, however, it is stated, an unwritten reservation to the effect that should the president's reciprocal promise to the board regarding discretionary restriction of coolie immigration to California not be carried out, the board may feel at liberty to readopt the October resolution and again segregate the Japanese.

Green Carnations

— For —

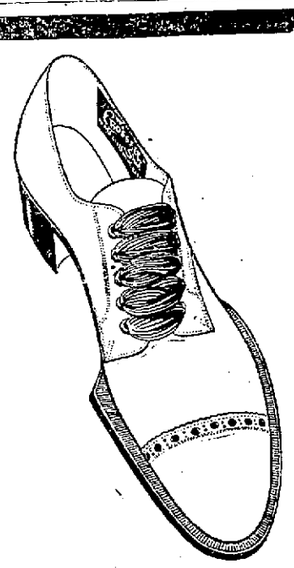
St. Patrick's Day

— At —

Oak Grove Green House.

MANGLED IN A PULLEY

ALBERT LEA, Minn., March 15.—H. A. Spencer was caught in a pulley at the Albert Lea Brick & Tile plant and before he could be released he had sustained a shocking injury to one leg, the bone being broken and the flesh terribly mangled. It was found necessary to amputate the limb about half-way between the knee and hip. The loss of blood and the shock of the accident and operation left the patient in a critical condition and fears are entertained that he will not recover. He is a young man with a family and at one time was assistant engineer at the city pumping station.



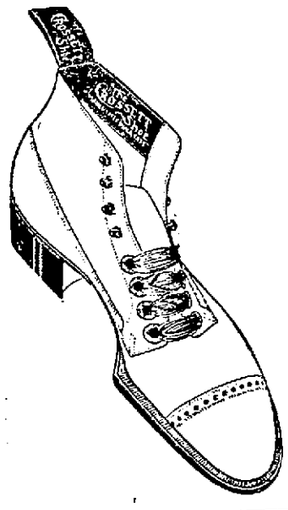
. . . . . Lots of . . . . .

SHOES AND OXFORDS

for Men and Boys. Start out with good looks. Ours do more than that, they KEEP their looks. High grade materials and careful fitting are what do it. :: :: ::

REMEMBER WE HAVE.....

YOUR STYLE IN YOUR SIZE AT YOUR PRICE



THE SHOE SHOP

At Westby's 115-117 S. 4th

"Let Us Feed Your Feet"

Hammes Bros. & Satek